

Missouri Department of Public Safety



Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program

**Missouri Statewide Drug and
Violent Crime Strategy
FY 2008**

FOREWORD

On behalf of the state of Missouri and the Missouri Department of Public Safety, it is my pleasure to present the 2008 Missouri Statewide Drug and Violent Crime Strategy. Since 1987, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program (formerly known as the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Programs) continues to be an essential resource in our continuing effort to meet the public safety needs of our states criminal justice community. The Missouri Department of Public Safety remains committed to assisting criminal justice agencies in making Missouri a safer place. The JAG Program makes it possible for Missouri to aggressively address the many public safety issues associated with illicit drugs and violent crime.

Since the inception of the first statewide drug strategy in 1986, Missouri has implemented many programs focused on drug awareness / education, enforcement, prosecution, detention, and rehabilitation and treatment efforts. These programs have helped improve the quality of life for Missouri's citizens. With the continued funding of the JAG, the Missouri Department of Public Safety will be able to address the current and future needs of the state relating to drugs and violent crime.

The Missouri Department of Public Safety will continue its commitment to coordinate with federal, state and local criminal justice entities in an effort to combat the drug and crime problem in Missouri. We will continue to fund existing programs that are successful and add new programs, as funding becomes available, that will address the problems and needs identified in the strategic planning process.

The Missouri Department of Public Safety remains committed to our vision, "By embracing the challenges of the future, the Department of Public Safety and the law enforcement community working together will provide the protection and service to create a quality of life in which all people feel safe and secure." The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Programs helps us realize this vision.

Mark S. James, Director
Missouri Department of Public Safety

Missouri Department of Public Safety

Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program

July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008

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SECTION I. Executive Summary

In 1987, the Missouri Department of Public Safety initiated an administrative section within the Office of the Director, whose primary responsibility was to oversee and coordinate the dissemination of federal funding awards made to Missouri. This administrative section was implemented and titled as the Criminal Justice / Law Enforcement Program (formerly known as the Narcotics Assistance Control Programs or NCAP) in response to the establishment of the federal Edward Byrne Memorial and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Programs authorized by Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq. Additionally, the furtherance of the overall mission of the Missouri Department of Public Safety, as defined in Chapter 650 of the Missouri Revised Statutes, became and continues to be the directive for the Criminal Justice / Law Enforcement Program. That mission is to provide a safe and secure environment for all individuals, through efficient and effective law enforcement.

Throughout the years, the Missouri Department of Public Safety, through the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program, has been involved in an on-going effort to identify the criminal justice needs of state and local units of government. As a result of this process, the Criminal Justice / Law Enforcement Program has provided the financial and technical assistance required to initiate state and local level responses to crime and drug related issues. This response, which parallels the established objectives of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program as outlined by the U.S. Department of Justice - Office of Justice Programs, is the foundation for project initiatives within Missouri. It remains the priority of the Criminal Justice / Law Enforcement Program to identify state and local initiatives which assist the state of Missouri in the enforcement of drug control or controlled substance laws, initiatives which emphasize the prevention and control of violent crime and serious offenders, and initiatives which improve the effectiveness of the state and local criminal justice system.

In compliance with section 522(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program FY2008 State Annual Report (SAR), will outline the impact of JAG Program funding on the criminal justice system within the jurisdictions of state and local government. During the reporting period covered in this annual report, July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008, the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program provided funding assistance in four of the six authorized purpose areas. Those four purpose areas are Law Enforcement, Prosecution and Court, Prevention and Education, and Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs. The total monetary award for this reporting period was \$5,518,606.74, for which the Criminal Justice / Law Enforcement Program was able to provide financial assistance to 34 state and local level projects.

This level of funding provided financial assistance to 28 Law Enforcement Programs (of which 27 were Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces), 3 Prosecution and Court Programs, 1 Prevention and Education Program, and 2 Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement Programs. The total funds expended during this reporting period represent grant awards utilizing Byrne and JAG Program money from fiscal years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

The Missouri Department of Public Safety-Criminal Justice / Law Enforcement Program continues to be an essential component of the statewide effort to address violent crime and drugs. Through the JAG Program, Missouri has the financial capability to maintain essential projects that provide needed services for the criminal justice community. In addition to the initiatives previously described, the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program places an equally high priority on the development and continuation of projects and partnerships that enhance a state or local unit of government's ability to implement aggressive responses to the public safety needs of their respective service areas. The Criminal Justice / Law Enforcement Program strives to implement progressive demand reduction, community, multi-jurisdictional, judicial, correctional, analytical and informational-based response strategies to the public safety threats of crime and drugs.

INTRODUCTION

The Missouri Department of Public Safety, Office of the Director manages the distribution of federal funds provided to the state by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. The unit responsible for the management of these funds is the Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Program. Since 1987, the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Programs have provided criminal justice agencies with financial resources to confront drugs and violence. In fiscal year 2005, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program blended the previous Edward Byrne Memorial Formula (Byrne) and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Programs in an effort to streamline justice funding and grant administration. The Missouri Department of Public Safety, Office of the Director is committed to assisting state and local efforts to make Missouri a safer place. Dealing head-on with illicit drugs and violent crime is critical to this effort and Federal grant monies make this possible.

The Missouri Department of Public Safety has undertaken a comprehensive approach to utilizing the JAG Program dollars. Enforcement/interdiction, prevention/education, treatment, criminal litigation, improving criminal history records, and improving statewide illicit drug and violent crime data are a few of the focus areas for the 2008 Strategy. By addressing these issues, we believe we can receive the most benefit for the citizens of Missouri.

Since the beginning of Byrne (now JAG) funding in 1987, the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS), Criminal Justice / Law Enforcement Program (CJ/LE), has developed a comprehensive strategic approach to the drug and violent crime problems facing Missouri. The 2008 Strategy is an overview of a four-year plan.

The State of Missouri has, and will continue to, build on past years' successes by supporting effective programs, which are committed to the overall objectives of a safer Missouri. DPS – CJ/LE will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of each state and local program receiving federal money to ensure that the goals and objectives of each program are addressing the needs of Missouri citizens.

The Missouri DPS is responsible for development and administration of the JAG Program. This responsibility is conducted in accordance with RSMO 650.005, Section 8, which provides all powers, duties, and functions for administering Federal grants, planning, and the like related to public laws 90-351 through 90-455 and related acts of Congress be assumed by the Director of Public Safety. The Program is entering its 19th year of funding.

Following is the organizational outline of the DPS-CJ/LE section and associated financial commitments.

Director of Public Safety: 1% with JAG funding to provide administrative support to CJ/LE.

Director Administration of Public Safety: 3% with JAG funding to supervise CJ/LE staff and provide administrative support to CJ/LE.

Program Manager: 90% with JAG funding to plan, coordinate, and provide oversight for all criminal justice related programs. Responsible for CJ/LE budgeting, strategy development, program monitoring, and evaluation.

Program Specialist I: 90% with JAG funding to assist with planning, coordination, and provide oversight assistance for all criminal justice-related programs. Assists with CJ/LE budgeting, strategy development, program monitoring, and evaluation.

Program Specialist II: 100% with JAG funding to assist with coordinating the Department of Defense Property Programs which make excess military equipment available to law enforcement for counter-narcotic programs.

Program Representative I: 90% with JAG funding to provide assistance and support in administration of CJ/LE, assists both program specialists, with budgeting, program monitoring, and evaluation.

Part Time Clerical Support Assistant: 90% with JAG funding to assist in the administration of all criminal justice related programs. Assists with dissemination of program announcements and maintenance of Grants Management System.

Part Time Warehouse Helper: 100% with JAG funding to assist with coordinating the Department of Defense Property Programs, which make excess military equipment available to law enforcement for counter-narcotic programs.

Part Time Warehouse Clerk: 100% with JAG funding to assist with coordinating the Department of Defense Property Programs, which make excess military equipment available to law enforcement for counter-narcotic programs.

Accountant II: 23.34% with JAG funding to assist in financial administration and monthly CJ/LE expenditure reimbursements paid to subgrantees.

SECTION II. Data and Analysis

Background

The Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) has undertaken a comprehensive approach to utilizing Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) federal grant dollars to address the State's illicit drug problem. Enforcement / interdiction, prevention / education, treatment, criminal litigation, improving criminal history records, and improving statewide illicit drug and violent crime data are a few of the Department's focus areas. It is believed Missouri citizens can receive the most benefit by addressing these issues.

In 2007, DPS and Missouri Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) conducted a study entitled *Nature and Extent of the Illicit Drug Problem In Missouri* to provide baseline data for evaluation of JAG-funded programs targeted at illicit drugs. This report provides analyses that focused on three primary issues: illicit drug use, societal impact of drug use, and extent of drug industries in the State.

Illicit drug use and demand drive the impact of drugs and their industries in Missouri. Because of this relationship, an analysis of illicit drug use is critical for an assessment of Missouri's drug problem. The demographic characteristics, perceived risk, emergency room and treatment trends, regional variance, and prevalence by young persons were assessed in the 2007 illicit drug study for marijuana, cocaine / crack cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin / opiates, hallucinogens, and other illicit drug use.

The impact of drug use in Missouri is manifested in many ways. A significant impact is seen in the resources and effort expended by the criminal justice system to control the problem. To assess this impact, trends and types of drug arrests, criminal laboratory cases, juvenile court referrals, and incarcerated persons were analyzed in the 2007 illicit drug study. Drug use also impacts the health care system in Missouri. To assess this impact, trends and types of hospital and treatment center admissions, HIV / AIDS cases, and births by drug users also were analyzed.

The illicit drug industry has an impact on Missouri's economy and the criminal justice system. An analysis of marijuana cultivation and methamphetamine clandestine laboratories was conducted to determine the trends and extent of the problem production of illicit drugs within the State. An analysis of interstate distribution / trafficking and distribution / point-of-sale trafficking was conducted to determine the trends and extent of the problem of illicit drugs brought into Missouri from outside sources. Seriousness and locations of each industry, demographic characteristics of industry participants, and organization levels were analyzed to assess drug industries in the State.

Data Sources

To provide criminal justice and other public officials with an assessment of the nature, extent, and characteristics of Missouri's illicit drug problems, several sources of data were analyzed. Unfortunately, no single data source or indicator could be relied on to provide a definitive assessment of these problems and their impact on Missouri's citizens. Instead, this study was based on data from existing federal, state, and local information systems, primarily associated with law enforcement, juvenile justice, corrections, and public health agencies.

In order to make a statewide assessment of drug use, several analyses were conducted utilizing drug treatment data stored in the Client Tracking, Registration, Admission, and Commitment (CTRAC) information system maintained by the Missouri Department of Mental Health. This information system captures data on clients admitted to State-supported treatment facilities for alcohol and drug abuse dependency problems. As part of the data collection effort, drugs which clients abuse (up to three: primary, secondary, tertiary) are captured. Forty-seven agencies operating approximately 209 treatment sites throughout the state of Missouri participate in the CTRAC system. Patterns of illicit drug use, demographic profiles of users, and trends were analyzed with CTRAC data. In 2007, 29,657 clients were admitted for treatment of illicit drug use and 45,104 illicit drugs

were mentioned by these clients. Of these, 24,524 illicit drugs were mentioned by clients as primary contributors to their abuse problems.

Another information system used to assess illicit drug use was the Patient Abstract Information System maintained by Department of Health and Senior Services. This information system captures data on all patients admitted to licensed hospitals in Missouri including cases handled through hospital emergency rooms. Data were obtained on all patients admitted to these facilities from 2001 through 2006 where use of illicit drugs was mentioned as part of their diagnosis.

Data from three statewide surveys also were analyzed to identify the extent of drug use in Missouri. The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education's High School Drug Survey was used to identify marijuana and cocaine use by Missouri high school seniors. Usage trends for these two drugs were analyzed from 1991 through 2007. Data collected in a 2006 Prevalence of Drugs Survey conducted by the Missouri State Highway Patrol were used to identify citizens' perspectives of the extent of the drug problem. Also, findings from the 2008 MSHP Public Opinion Survey provided insight on how Missouri citizens perceive the seriousness of drug abuse.

The societal impact of drug use in Missouri is manifested in many ways. A significant impact is seen in the resources and effort expended by the criminal justice system to control the problem. To assess this impact, several data sources were analyzed. Law enforcement's response to illicit drugs in Missouri was analyzed using Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) arrest data. To further assess illicit drugs' societal impact on the criminal justice system, reliance was placed on a number of information sources including, but not limited to: DPS Crime Laboratory Quarterly Report System; Juvenile Court Information System; Department of Corrections Offender Management Information System; Missouri Bureau of AIDS / HIV Prevention; and Federal research publications. Data on drug cases processed by Missouri crime laboratories were analyzed to identify the impact on one aspect of the criminal justice system. Court referrals of juveniles for drug violations were analyzed to identify the impact of drugs on Missouri's juvenile justice system. Illicit drugs' impact on the State's penal system was identified through analysis of clients entering Department of Corrections' custody for drug violations.

The use of illicit drugs' impact on the health system in Missouri was assessed through analysis of Missouri hospital admissions and HIV / AIDS data. Analysis of hospital admissions of persons diagnosed with illicit drug-related health problems identified the impact on Missouri's hospital infrastructure. Cases involving HIV / AIDS contracted through illicit drug use identified the impact on State-supported facilities that care for HIV / AIDS afflicted persons.

The illicit drug industry also has an impact on Missouri's economy and the criminal justice system. To determine the extent of drug industries in the State, an analysis was conducted of data collected from quarterly progress reports submitted to DPS by all multi-jurisdictional drug task forces (MJTFs) supported under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG). These reports request information concerning trends in quantity and estimated street value of drugs seized as well as types of drug cases and arrests processed. Reliance also was placed on information collected in Missouri crime laboratories' quarterly progress reports submitted to DPS. These reports request information related to trends in illicit drug case processing as well as identification of new illicit drug types coming on the scene or older ones experiencing a rejuvenation of use.

This study also utilized data collected in a 2007 survey of Missouri MJTFs to identify the extent of drug industries. In this survey, representatives or points of contact were requested to identify drug industries causing significant problems in their jurisdictions and to provide detailed profiles on those drug industries considered to be major or moderate problems in their operational area. Seriousness and locations of each industry, demographic characteristics of industry participants, and organization levels were analyzed to assess drug industries in the State.

An analysis of marijuana cultivation and methamphetamine clandestine laboratories was conducted to determine the trends and extent of illicit drug production within the State. An analysis of interstate distribution / trafficking was conducted to determine trends and extent of foreign-produced illicit drugs sold in Missouri and

trafficked across the State's roadway system. The distribution and point-of-sale drug trafficking were analyzed to identify the extent of illicit drug sales in Missouri. This analysis included distribution and sale of marijuana, cocaine / crack cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin / opiates, hallucinogens, ecstasy, pharmaceutical drugs, and drugs new to Missouri's illicit market.

Substantial reliance also was placed on research at both the federal and state level to provide additional insights into drug industry problem areas. Most helpful was the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) publication *National Drug Threat Assessment 2006*. Intelligence bulletins published by the NDIC also provided useful information of new and evolving illicit drugs. Also, the 2006 and 2008 editions of *Street Drugs: A Drug Identification Guide* were utilized for invaluable drug information.

The final level of analysis consisted of viewing illicit drug problems on a regional basis. Results of this analysis were incorporated into both the assessment of the nature and extent of illicit drug use and impact of this use. Reliance was placed on viewing those problem areas based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). MSAs are developed by the U.S. Bureau of Census and are defined as areas having a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. For this report, MSA boundaries are modified to include counties within drug task force jurisdictions that cover counties outside of Bureau of Census boundaries. Missouri's seven MSAs, modified to include adjoining task force counties, are: St. Louis MSA which consists of ten counties and the City of St. Louis; the Kansas City MSA which consists of eleven counties; the Columbia MSA with three counties; the Springfield MSA consisting of nine counties; the Joplin MSA consisting of five counties; the Jefferson City MSA consisting of three counties, and the St. Joseph MSA with twelve counties. For regional analysis, the remaining counties were grouped together and entitled Non-MSA Region. Appendix A identifies specific counties associated with these regional groupings as well as a map displaying their location in the State. For analysis purposes, however, the Joplin MSA was combined with the Springfield MSA and Jefferson City MSA was combined with the Columbia MSA.

Prior to discussing findings of this assessment, it is worthwhile to describe Missouri's population and geographical characteristics. Missouri covers an area of 68,898 square miles. It is approximately 270 miles from east to west and 310 miles from north to south. Missouri has two very large urban population centers, a number of smaller urban population centers, and vast rural areas all representing diverse cultures and life-styles.

In 2005, it was estimated Missouri's population was over 5.8 million. Of the total population, over one-half live in the two largest MSAs (36.9% in the St. Louis MSA and 20.1% in the Kansas City MSA). The other five MSAs contain 21.1% of the population while the Non-MSA regions of the State account for 21.9% of the total.

Illicit Drug Use In Missouri

The illicit drug problem in the State of Missouri is well recognized by its citizens. In a public opinion survey conducted by the Missouri State Highway Patrol in 2006, Missouri citizens were asked to rank, by order the serious consequences of the drug problem in America. These consequences were: cost of providing drug awareness education in schools, deterioration of family structure due to family members' drug use, cost of incarcerating convicted drug offenders, increasing crimes committed by drug users to support their habit, and damage to the environment due to methamphetamine labs. The responses were analyzed based on their being ranked as one of the top three problem areas in the nation (i.e., ranked 1, 2, or 3). Deterioration of family structure due to family members' drug use was first with 43.4% of the respondents placing it in the top three. Increasing crimes committed by drug users to support their habit was second with 34.5%. Cost of providing drug awareness education in schools was ranked third in importance of the serious consequence of the drug problem in America.

This section contains an assessment of the major types of illicit drugs currently in use in the State. These include: marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin / opiates, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, mescaline, psilocybin, etc.), and other types of drugs.

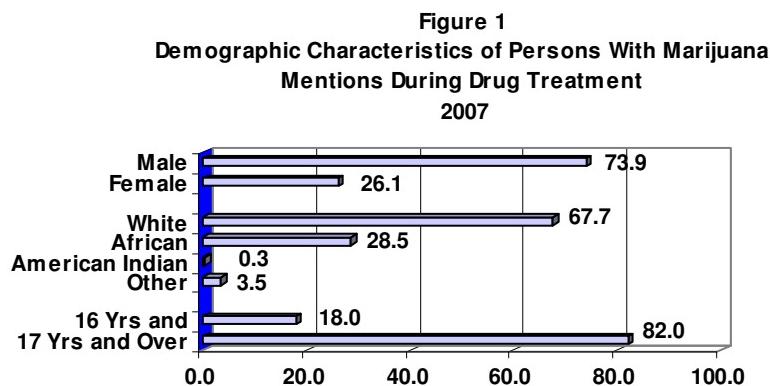
Marijuana

Marijuana is one of the most abused drugs in the State. In 2006, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services recorded 25,098 illicit drug mentions during admissions of Missouri residents to instate hospitals for medical treatment. In the diagnosis of 4,261 patients, marijuana was mentioned as a factor. Of all illicit drugs diagnosed in 2006, marijuana accounted for 17.0%.

Marijuana was the greatest contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug abuse and dependency. In 2007, 29,657 clients were admitted to State-supported facilities for use of one or more illicit drugs. These clients made a total of 24,524 primary drug mentions of which 44.5% were for marijuana.

A greater proportion of marijuana mentions are associated with drug dependency and treatment centers than hospital admissions. This may indicate marijuana has a greater direct effect on a person's socio-psychological well being as compared to their physical health.

All demographic groups in Missouri use marijuana. Of the 10,913 clients in treatment programs who indicated marijuana as a problem, 73.9% were male and 26.1% were female. In addition, 67.7% were white, 28.5% were African American, 0.3% were American Indian and 3.5% were another race. The majority of clients were 17 years of age and older (82.0%) while 18.0% were 16 years of age or younger (Figure 1).



Marijuana is a drug of choice by Missouri's youth compared to other illicit drugs. The average age of clients receiving treatment for illicit drug use in 2007 was 31.3 years. However, for the 10,913 clients with a marijuana problem, the average age was 26.0 years. Clients with a marijuana problem used it earlier in life than other illicit drugs. The average age of clients' first use of marijuana was 14.0 years compared to 19.3 years for clients' first use of any illicit drugs.

According to a 2006 Missouri Department of Public Safety survey marijuana was perceived by respondents to have less risk associated with its use than other drugs. Of those respondents, 24.3% felt marijuana used once or twice presented a great risk to users. Occasional use of marijuana was perceived to be a great risk by 36.0% of the respondents. Yet regular marijuana use was perceived by 74.7% of the respondents to present a great physical risk to users. Of the survey respondents who have a friend, relative, or acquaintance that uses or sells any illegal drugs 69.1% know they use and sell marijuana.

When examining trends of hospital and treatment center data, it is apparent marijuana use has generally increased during the past several years. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with marijuana as a contributing factor increased 1.6% between 2002 and 2003, 9.8% between 2003 and 2004, and 4.2% between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 2). The number of persons seeking treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with marijuana continually increased from 2003 through 2006 but decreased 2.1% in 2007 (Figure 3).

Figure 2
Persons Admitted To Missouri Hospitals
Diagnosed With Mentions of Marijuana
2002 Through 2006

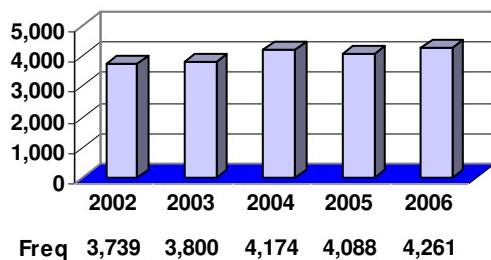
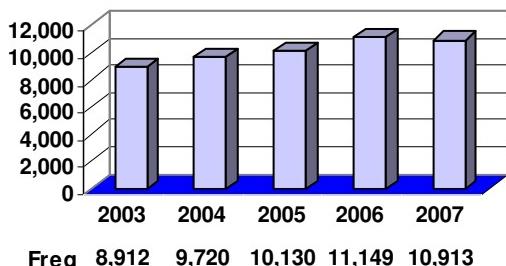


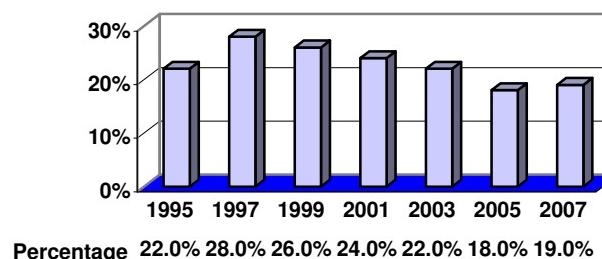
Figure 3
Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment
of Marijuana At State-Supported Facilities
2003 Through 2007



To identify geographic distribution patterns of marijuana use, a regional analysis was conducted with 2006 hospital drug abuse admissions data. The greatest number of marijuana mentions given in 2006 hospital admissions was found in western Missouri urban MSA and Non-MSA counties. St. Joseph MSA patients mentioned marijuana most (34.9%), followed by patients in Non-MSA (21.6%), Joplin MSA (22.3%), and Kansas City MSA (15.9%) counties. Of the patients in St. Louis MSA counties, 14.6% mentioned marijuana, followed by those in Columbia MSA (14.6%) and Springfield MSA (13.4%) counties.

A statewide survey conducted by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education suggests marijuana abuse by youth has peaked. This survey indicated the proportion of Missouri high school seniors who used marijuana in the past 30 days increased from 1995 through 1997. However, the proportion of Missouri high school seniors who used marijuana in the past 30 days continually declined through 2005 (Figure 4).

Figure 4
Proportion Of Missouri High School Seniors Who Used
Marijuana In Past 30 Days
1995 Through 2007

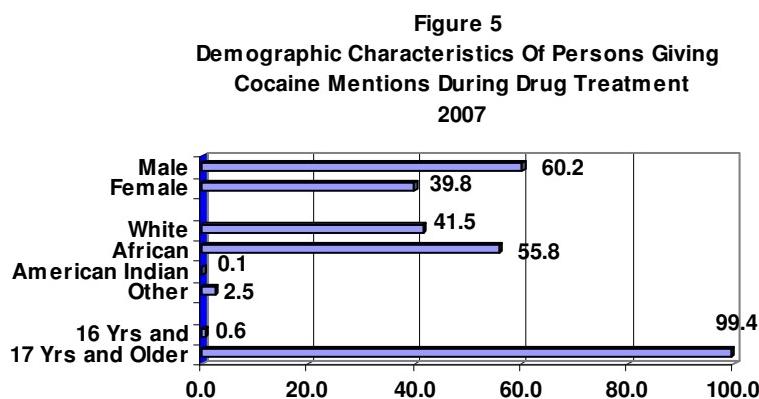


Cocaine

Of all illicit drugs, cocaine was the single most diagnosed drug associated with statewide hospital admissions in 2006. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services recorded 25,098 illicit drug mentions during admissions of Missouri residents for medical treatment in 2006. In the diagnosis of 8,750 patients, 34.9% indicated cocaine was a factor.

Cocaine was a substantial contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug abuse and dependency. In 2007, 24,524 primary drug mentions were made by 29,657 clients admitted to State-supported treatment facilities for one or more illicit drugs. Of these drug mentions, 22.8% were for cocaine. This was second most frequently mentioned illicit drug and only marijuana was mentioned more often.

In 2007, females comprised over one-third (39.8%) of the 5,588 clients admitted to State-supported treatment programs with a cocaine dependency problem. In addition, 55.8% of the 5,588 clients were African American and 41.5% were white. Nearly all clients (99.4%) were 17 years of age or older (Figure 5).



Cocaine is a drug of choice by older adults in Missouri. The average age of clients receiving treatment for a cocaine problem in 2007 was 31.3 years. In addition, clients initially use cocaine later in life than they do other illicit drugs. The average age of clients' first use of cocaine was 25.0 years compared to 19.3 years for clients' first use of any illicit drug.

Further analysis of the 2006 DPS survey on drug prevalence indicates a significant proportion of Missouri residents are aware of someone who uses or sells cocaine or crack cocaine. Of the survey respondents who know of someone who uses or sells illegal drugs, 17.8% know they use or sell cocaine and 11.9% know they use or sell crack cocaine. This survey also indicates cocaine / crack use is perceived to pose a great risk, physical or otherwise, to users. Of the respondents, 98.2% believe regular cocaine / crack use poses a great risk to users.

When examining trends of hospital admission and treatment center data, it is apparent cocaine use drug has increased. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with cocaine problems increased 1.3% from 2002 to 2003, 10.8% from 2003 to 2004, and 6.4% from 2005 to 2006 (Figure 6). The number of people seeking treatment in State-supported facilities for primary cocaine problems increased 1.4% from 2003 to 2004, 5.4% from 2004 to 2005, and 1.6% from 2005 to 2006. In 2007, the number of people seeking treatment for cocaine declined 7.8% to 5,588 (Figure 7).

Figure 6
Persons Admitted To Missouri Hospitals
Diagnosed With Mentions Of Cocaine
2002 Through 2006

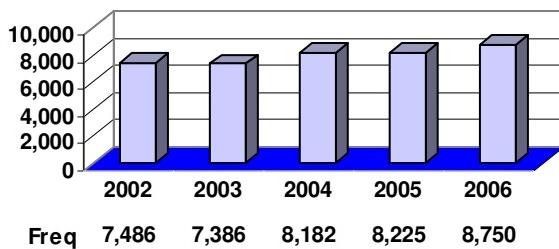
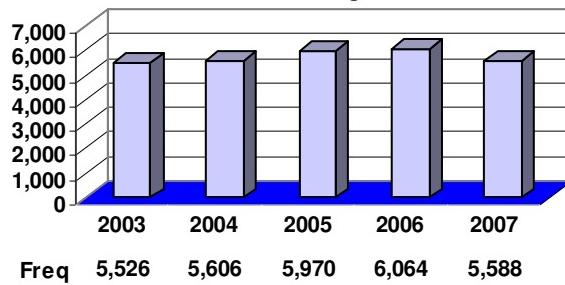


Figure 7
Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment of Cocaine
At State Supported Facilities
2003 Through 2007

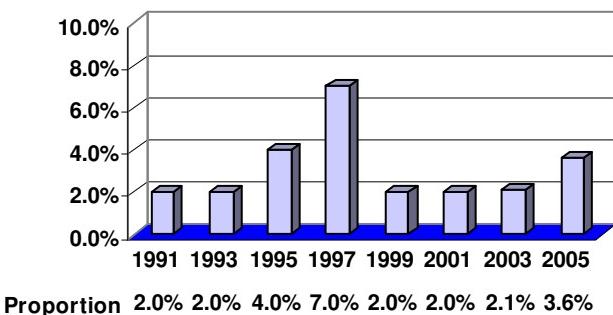


To identify geographic patterns of cocaine use, a regional analysis was conducted of patients obtaining drug abuse treatment at Missouri hospitals in 2006. The greatest number of cocaine mentions in hospital admissions were in large urban MSAs. Of all illicit drug mentions given in Columbia MSA hospital admissions, 50.1% were for cocaine. In the St. Louis and Kansas City MSAs, 47.7% and 38.8% of hospital admissions were for cocaine, respectively. Cocaine mentions were less in other MSA hospital admissions including St. Joseph (18.3%), Non-MSAs (17.2%), Springfield (11.9%), and Joplin (9.3%).

An analysis was conducted of cocaine ingestion methods used by clients receiving drug abuse treatment at State-supported facilities to determine common drug administration practices. Of the 5,588 clients with a cocaine problem in 2007, 80.2% smoked cocaine, 13.1% inhaled or sniffed cocaine, 3.6% ingested it orally, and 3.2% injected cocaine intramuscularly. Because crack cocaine is typically smoked, these proportions suggest the most common form of cocaine used by clients in treatment was crack cocaine.

A statewide survey conducted by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education indicated cocaine use by youth has peaked. The proportion of Missouri high school seniors who used cocaine in the past 30 days remained at 2.0% from 1991 to 1993. In 1997, the proportion rose significantly to 7.0%, but in 1999 it decreased back to 2.0% through 2001. The proportion of high school seniors who used cocaine in the past 30 days rose slightly to 3.6% in 2005 (Figure 8).

Figure 8
**Proportion of Missouri High School Seniors Who
 Used Cocaine in Past 30 Days**
1991 Through 2005



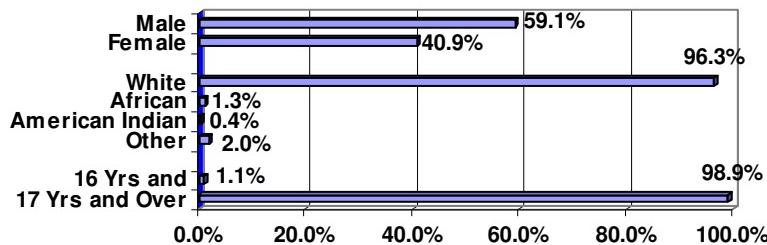
Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine and amphetamines are frequently abused in Missouri. In 2006, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services recorded 25,098 illicit drug mentions during hospital admissions of Missouri residents. Methamphetamine and amphetamines were mentioned in the diagnosis of 3,021 patients, or 12.0% of all illicit drugs mentioned in 2006 hospital admissions.

Methamphetamine and amphetamines were a contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use. In 2007, 24,524 primary illicit drug mentions were made by 29,657 clients admitted to State-supported facilities for use of one or more illicit drugs. Of these drug mentions, 17.8% were methamphetamine or amphetamines.

Of the 4,363 clients in treatment programs with methamphetamine or amphetamine problems, 59.1% were male and 40.9% were female. Of the total clients, 96.3% were white, 1.3% was African American, and 2.4% was American Indian and other races. Clients aged 17 years and older accounted for 98.9% of all clients (Figure 9).

Figure 9
**Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Giving
 Methamphetamine Mentions During Drug Treatment**
2007



The average age of people seeking drug treatment for methamphetamine and amphetamine abuse in 2007 compared closely to the average age of clients receiving treatment for other illicit drugs. The average age of clients receiving treatment for methamphetamine or amphetamine in 2007 was 32.0 years while the average age of all clients in treatment for any illicit drug was 31.3 years. Also, clients initially use methamphetamine or amphetamine at a slightly older age than other any illicit drugs. The average age of clients when they first use methamphetamine or amphetamines was 21.0 years as compared to 19.3 years for clients' first use of any illicit drug.

Two surveys of Missouri residents also indicate methamphetamine is abused by many Missourians. Of respondents to a 2006 DPS survey who have a friend, relative, or acquaintance that uses or sells any illegal

drugs, 12.8% know they use or sell methamphetamine. This survey also indicates methamphetamine use is perceived to pose a great risk, and 99.0% of the respondents believe regular methamphetamine use poses a great risk to users. A statewide survey conducted in 2007 by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education indicates 4.0% of Missouri high school students have used methamphetamine in their lifetime.

When examining trends in methamphetamine use, it is apparent that use of these drugs may have peaked in 2005. The number of persons admitted to hospitals for methamphetamine problems increased 17.3% from 2002 to 2003, 31.4% in 2004, and 12.3% in 2005. But mentions decreased 25.5% from 2005 to 2006 (Figure 10). The number of persons admitted to State-supported facilities for methamphetamine treatment increased 27.2% from 2003 to 2004 and 21.1% from 2004 to 2005. Since 2005 the number of persons seeking methamphetamine treatment has decreased 11.5% in 2006 and 5.8 % in 2007 (Figure 11).

Figure 10
Persons Admitted to Missouri Hospitals
Diagnosed With Mentions Of Methamphetamine
2002 Through 2006

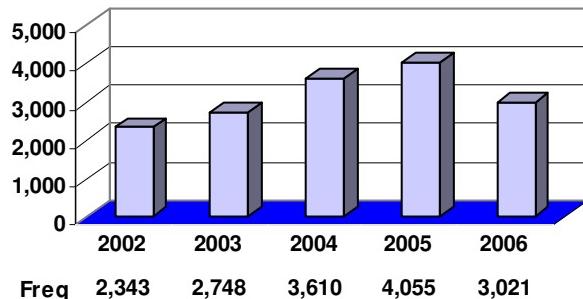
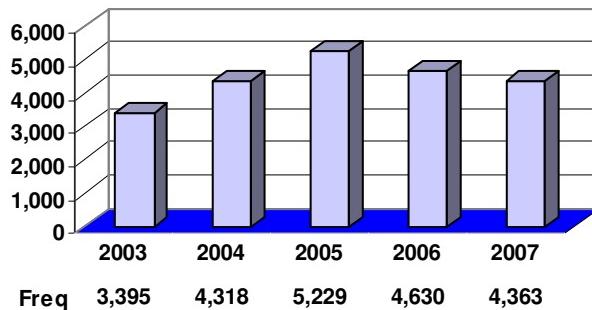


Figure 11
Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment Of
Methamphetamine At State Supported Facilities
2003 Through 2007



To identify geographic trends in methamphetamine use, a regional analysis was conducted of patients obtaining treatment for drug abuse at Missouri hospitals in 2006. The greatest number of methamphetamine mentions given in hospital admissions in 2006 was found to be greater in western Missouri MSAs and Non-MSAs. Of all illicit drug mentions in Joplin and Springfield MSA counties, 35.9% and 23.9% were methamphetamine, respectively. Following these counties were those in Non MSAs (17.7%), Kansas City MSA (15.2%), St. Joseph MSA (13.1%), Columbia MSA (7.2%), and St. Louis MSA (4.0%).

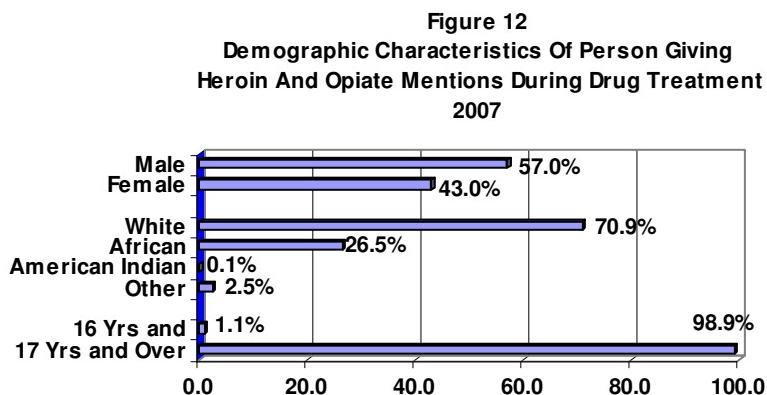
An analysis was conducted of methamphetamine and amphetamine ingestion methods used by clients receiving drug abuse treatment at State-supported facilities in 2007. Of the 4,363 clients having a problem with these drugs, 36.2% injected methamphetamine or amphetamines, 6.6% inhaled them, 47.9% smoked them, 5.5% took the methamphetamine or amphetamines orally, and 3.8% administered them by another method.

Heroin / Opiates

Heroin and opiate use is a significant problem in Missouri. In 2006, 25,098 illicit drug mentions were recorded by the Missouri Department of Health during hospital admissions of Missouri residents for medical treatment. Heroin and opiates were mentioned in the diagnosis of 8,090 patients, or 32.2% of all illicit drug mentions. These drugs were the second most diagnosed drugs associated with statewide hospital admissions in that year.

Heroin and opiates also were a significant contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use. In 2007, 29,657 clients admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities had 24,524 primary mentions of illicit drugs. Heroin and opiates contributed to the drug abuse problem of 2,981 clients, or 12.2% of all primary drug mentions.

Of the 2,981 clients in treatment programs with a heroin or opiate problem, 57.0% were male and 43.0% were female. In addition, 70.9% were white, 26.5% were African American, 0.1% American Indian, and 2.5% were another race. Clients aged 17 years and older accounted for 98.9% of all clients (Figure 12).



Compared to other illicit drugs, heroin and opiates are mostly used by older adults. The average age of clients receiving treatment for heroin or opiates in 2007 was 32.0 years. These drugs are initially used at an older age than other illicit drugs. Clients in treatment first used heroin or opiates at an average age of 22.0 years as compared to 19.3 years of age of clients' first use of any illicit drug.

A statewide survey conducted by the Missouri Department of Public Safety indicates heroin abuse is not as prevalent as other illegal drugs. Of the survey respondents who have a friend, relative, or acquaintance that uses or sells any illegal drugs, 4.4% know they use or sell heroin. Heroin use was perceived by 96.5% survey respondents to pose a great risk to its users.

When examining trends in heroin and opiate use, it is apparent use of these drugs has generally increased over the past several years. The number of persons admitted to hospitals with heroin or opiates problems 8.5% from 2003 to 2004, 2.5% in 2005, and 11.9% in 2006 (Figure 13). The number of persons receiving treatment in State-supported facilities for primary problems with heroin and opiates increased 25.8% from 2003 to 2004 and 23.2% in 2005. Following a decrease of 26.9% in 2006 admissions involving heroin and opiates increase again in 2007 by 59.5% (Figure 14).

Figure 13
**Persons Admitted To Missouri Hospitals Diagnosed
 With Mentions Of Heroin And Opiates
 2002 Through 2006**

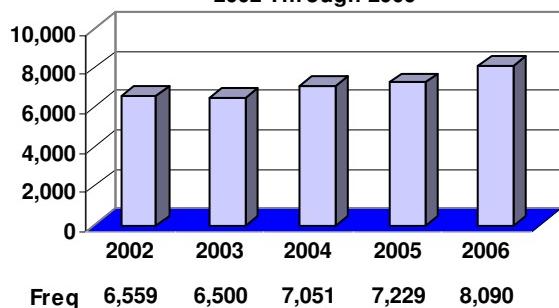
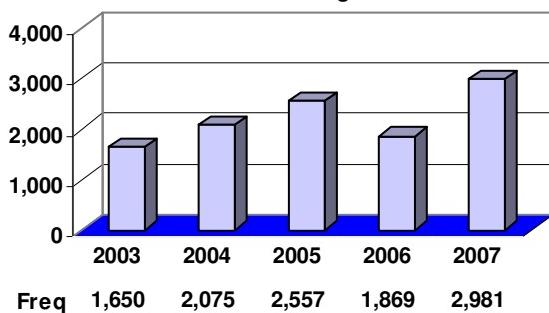


Figure 14
**Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment Of
 Heroin And Opiates At State Supported Facilities
 2003 Through 2007**



A regional analysis based of persons obtaining treatment for illicit drug abuse at Missouri hospitals in 2006 did not identify any geographic patterns of heroin or opiate use in the State. Of all illicit drug mentions by patients in Springfield MSA counties, 43.6% were mentions of heroin or opiates. Heroin and opiate mentions by patients in Non-MSA counties were next highest in Non MSA counties (37.4%), followed by St. Louis MSA (31.4%), St. Joseph MSA (27.6%), Joplin MSA (27.4%), Kansas City MSA (26.5%) and Columbia MSA (23.9%).

An analysis was conducted of heroin and opiates ingestion methods used by clients receiving treatment at State-supported facilities in 2007 to identify common administration practices for these drugs. Of the 2,981 clients having a problem with these heroin or opiates, 41.1% injected the drugs, 15.6% inhaled them, 32.7% ingested them orally, 2.1% smoked them, and 8.4% used other methods.

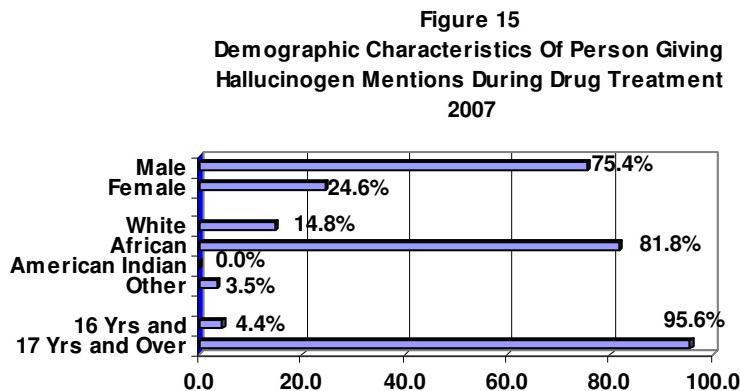
A 2005 statewide survey of Missouri high school seniors conducted by the Missouri DESE indicates heroin use by Missouri youth has fluctuated in recent years. In 1999, 2.0% of high school seniors used heroin in their lifetime but 3.7% had 2001. Only 1.0% of seniors who used had used heroin in their lifetime but it increased again to 3.1% had in 2005.

Hallucinogens

Of the illicit drugs discussed in this report, hallucinogens are the least abused. In 2006, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services recorded 25,098 illicit drug mentions during hospital admissions of Missouri residents. Of these mentions, 0.4% was for these drugs were the least diagnosed drugs associated with statewide hospital admissions.

Hallucinogens were a minor contributing factor for people seeking treatment for illicit drug use compared to other drugs. In 2007, 29,657 clients admitted for use of one or more illicit drugs to State-supported facilities made 24,524 primary drug mentions. Of these mentions, only 0.8% was for hallucinogens.

Of the 203 clients in treatment programs that mentioned hallucinogens, 75.4% were male and 24.6% were female. In addition, 14.8% of the clients were white, 81.8% were African American, and 3.5% were other races. Clients ages 17 years and older accounted for 95.6% of all clients 4.4% (Figure 15).



The average age of clients with a hallucinogen problem in 2007 was 29.0 years as compared to 31.3 years for clients with a problem with any illicit drug. The average age of clients' when they first used hallucinogens was 19.0 years old.

The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with hallucinogens problems has generally decreased in the past few years. The number of persons with hallucinogen problems decreased 16.2% from 2002 to 2003, 20.9% in 2004, and 16.7% in 2005. But in 2006 the number of admissions increased 22.4% (Figure 16). The number of persons admitted to State-supported facilities for treatment of primary problems with hallucinogens began an upward swing beginning in 2006 when 9.8% increase occurred followed by a 12.8% increase in 2007 (Figure 17).

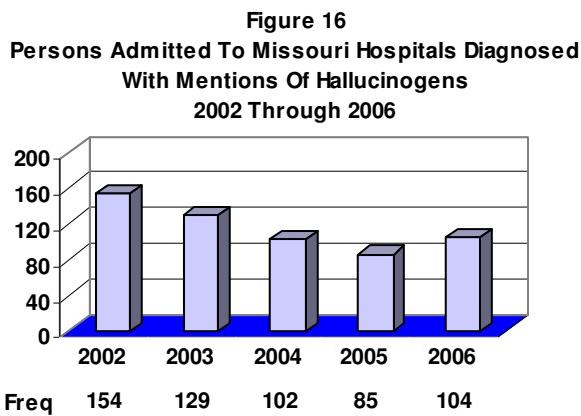
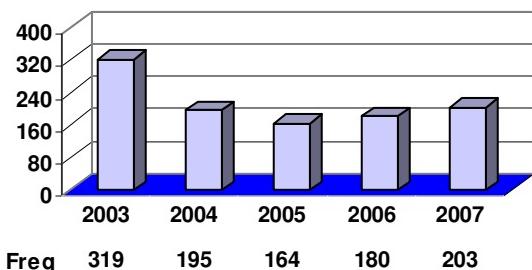


Figure 17
Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment Of
Hallucinogens At State Supported Facilities
2003 Through 2007



No geographic pattern was identified by a regional analysis of persons admitted to hospitals with illicit drug problems in 2006. The number of hallucinogen mentions given in hospital admissions was found to be the same in small and large urban MSAs and Non-MSAs.

An analysis was conducted based on how hallucinogens were ingested by clients receiving drug abuse treatment in 2007 at State-supported facilities. Of the 202 clients having a problem with these drugs, 79.8% smoked hallucinogens, 16.7% orally ingested them, 2.0% inhaled hallucinogens, and 1.5% injected them.

Other Illicit Drugs

The general group of drugs that includes inhalants, sedatives / barbiturates, and tranquilizers are abused less than those previously discussed except hallucinogens. In 2006, the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services recorded 25,098 illicit drug mentions during hospital admissions of Missouri residents. Of these mentions, 3.5% were for drugs in this group and 2.0% were specifically for barbiturates.

Persons receiving treatment for illicit drug use mentioned drugs in this group less than other illicit drugs. In 2007, 24,524 primary drug mentions were made by 29,657 clients admitted to State-supported facilities for use of one or more illicit drugs. Of these drug mentions, 0.3% were for inhalants, sedatives / barbiturates, or tranquilizers.

No clear trends are seen in prevalence of use in this group of drugs during the past several years. The number of persons admitted to hospitals diagnosed with illicit drugs as a contributing factor decreased 2.0% from 2002 to 2003, and decreased again in 2004 by 5.7%. The number of hospital admissions increased 2.3% in 2005 and 4.4% in 2006 (Figure 18). Except for a large increase of 138.2% from 2005 to 2006, the number of persons seeking treatment in State-supported facilities has remained fairly constant (Figure 19).

Figure 18
Persons Admitted To Missouri Hospitals Diagnosed
With Mentions Of Other Illicit Drugs
2002 Through 2006

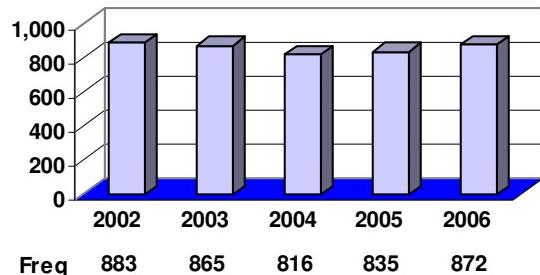
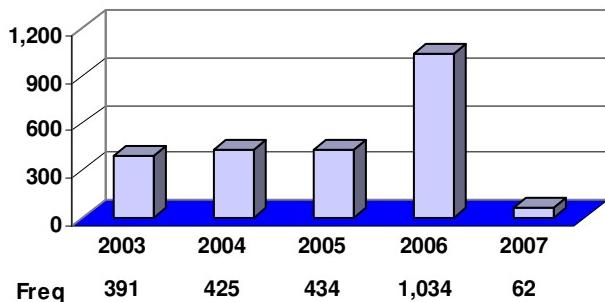


Figure 19
**Persons Admitted For Primary Drug Treatment of Other
 Illicit Drugs At State Supported Facilities**
2003 Through 2007



No distinct geographic patterns of these drugs use are evident in hospital admissions in 2006. Of all drug mentions by hospital admissions in Springfield MSA counties, 6.9% were for inhalants, sedatives / barbiturates, and tranquilizers. This drug group accounted for 5.6% of the total mentions in both Non-MSA and St. Joseph counties. Proportions in other areas were Joplin MSA counties (4.8%), Columbia MSA counties (3.5%), Kansas City MSA counties (3.0%), and St. Louis MSA counties (1.9%).

Missouri high school seniors abuse inhalant drugs more than use by other population groups. A statewide survey conducted by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in 2007 indicated 11.2% of all Missouri high school seniors had used inhalants at least once in their lifetime. This survey also indicated 8.6% of all seniors had used ecstasy in their lifetime and 3.8% had used illicit steroids.

IMPACT OF ILLICIT DRUG USE

Illicit drug use has had a major impact on Missouri's criminal justice system. The enactment of legal sanctions on illicit drug use is one way society attempts to control and reduce this problem. A substantial amount of resources and effort has been expended by the criminal justice system in detection, apprehension, conviction, and incarceration of illicit drug abusers as well as those associated with illicit drug industries. Illicit drug use also has an impact on the health care system, including hospitals and treatment centers in the State. Serious diseases and complications also can result from drug use including hepatitis, AIDS, and birth defects.

Criminal Justice System

From 2002 through 2005 drug arrests decreased in the State. In 2005 this trend reversed when 42,371 arrests were made, an increase of 1.2% from 2004. In 2006, another increase occurred when 45,814 drug arrests were made, a change of 8.1%. But in 2007 drug arrests decreased 12.0% (Figure 20). Drug arrest rates generally decreased through 2005 as well. But in 2006 the drug arrest rate increased 6.5% from the previous year. This was followed by another decline in 2007, when the drug arrest rate decreased 18.9% (Figure 21).

Figure 20
Number of Missouri Drug Offense Arrests
2002 Through 2007

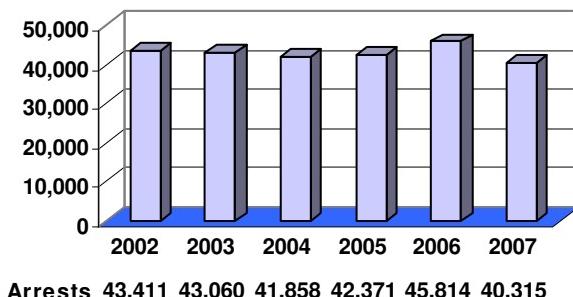
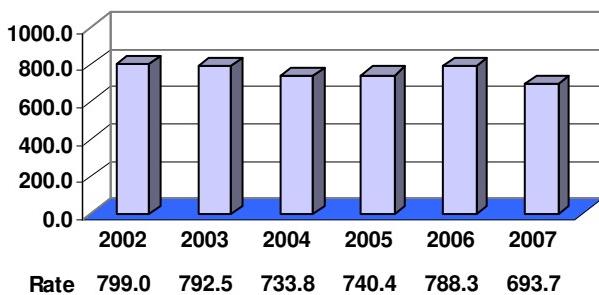
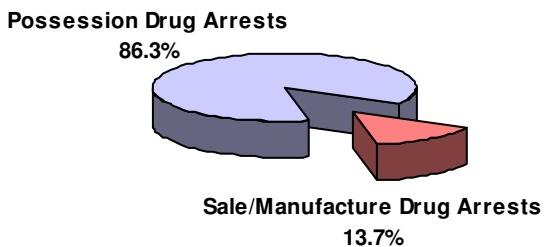


Figure 21
Rate of Missouri Drug Offense Arrests
Per 100,000 Population
2002 Through 2007



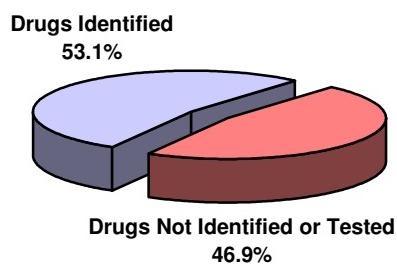
The number of possession and sale / manufacture drug arrests made by law enforcement agencies may indicate demand levels for illicit drugs. In 2007, 40,315 drug arrests were made by Missouri law enforcement agencies. Of these arrests, 34,776, or 86.3%, were for drug possession. Another 5,539 arrests (13.7%) were for sale or manufacture of drugs (Figure 22).

Figure 22
Missouri Drug Arrests By Arrest Type
2007



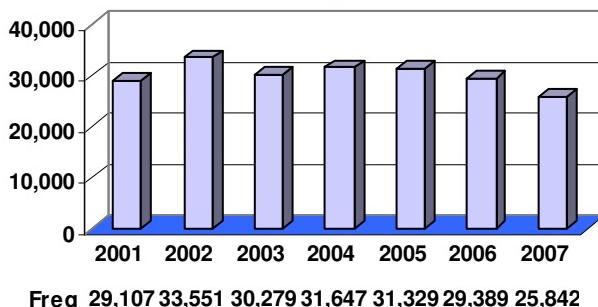
To support drug enforcement by the criminal justice system, Missouri crime laboratories process evidence to identify illicit drugs. An analysis of cases processed by Missouri crime laboratories identifies what proportion of their caseload resulted in detection of illicit drugs. In 2007, 48,659 cases were processed in fourteen State crime laboratories. Of these cases, 53.1% resulted in detection of one or more illicit drugs. In 46.9% of the cases, no tests were made for illicit drugs or, if tests were performed, drugs were not detected (Figure 23).

Figure 23
Cases Processed By Missouri Crime Laboratories
By Illicit Drug Status
FY 2007



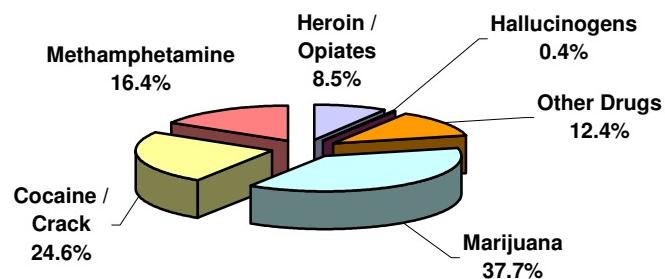
Illicit drug case loads processed by Missouri crime laboratories fluctuated over the past few years. Crime laboratory cases with identified illicit drugs increased 15.3% from 2001 to 2002, decreased 9.8% in 2003, and again increased in 2004 by 4.5%. From 2004 through 2007 processed cases have continually declined (Figure 24).

Figure 24
Cases Processed By Missouri Crime Laboratories
With Identified Drugs
2001 Through 2007



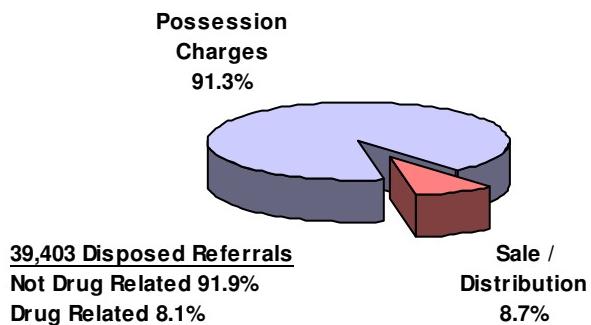
In 2007, 29,926 drugs were analyzed in 25,842 crime laboratory cases. Marijuana was the most frequent drug type identified, accounting for 37.7% of the total analyzed (Figure 25). The next most frequently identified drug was cocaine / crack (24.6%), followed by methamphetamine (16.4%).

Figure 25
Illicit Drugs Identified In Missouri Crime Laboratory Cases
By Drug Type
FY 2007



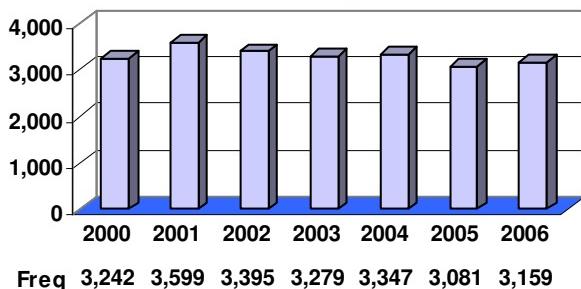
Youth involvement with drugs is a serious problem for Missouri's juvenile justice system. Using data from the Juvenile Court Referral Information System, an analysis was completed on juveniles who received a final disposition from a court referral. Of the 39,403 disposed referrals in 2006, dangerous drug violations were associated with 3,159, or 8.1%. Of these dangerous drug law violation referrals, 91.3% were possession of dangerous drugs and 8.7% were sale and distribution (Figure 26).

Figure 26
Missouri Juvenile Court Referrals
2006



No consistent trends are apparent in the number of dangerous drug referrals handled by the Missouri juvenile court system since 2000. However, the number of 2006 juvenile dangerous drug referrals increased by 2.5% as compared to 2005 (Figure 27).

Figure 27
Missouri Juvenile Court Referrals For
Drug Related Law Violations
2000 Through 2006



One of the most severe sanctions that can be imposed on illicit drug law violators convicted of such offenses is incarceration in prison. To assess what impact drug law violators have on State penal institutions, an analysis was conducted using data from the Department of Corrections (DOC), Offender Management Information System (OMIS). In Missouri, a substantial amount of State penal institutions' resources and facilities have addressed incarceration of drug law violators. Of the 19,446 clients entering DOC custody in 2007, almost one-third (31.6%) were incarcerated for a conviction of one or more drug law violations (Figure 28). The number of drug law violators incarcerated in DOC facilities has increased significantly since 2005. In 2006, this number increased to 84.2% compared to the previous. Although the number of incarcerated drug law violators decreased 6.6% from 2006 to 2007, the total number of violators remained significantly higher than numbers seen in 2005 and before (Figure 29).

Figure 28
Clients Entering Department of Corrections Custody Drug Sentencing Status 2007

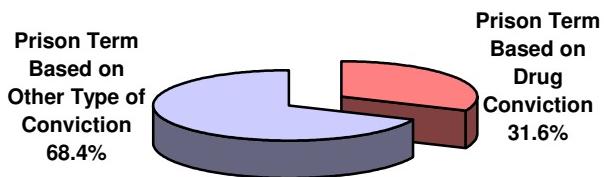
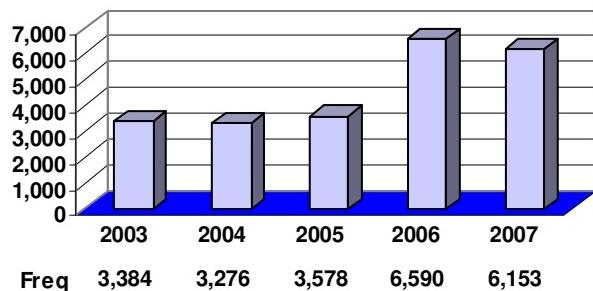


Figure 29
Department Of Corrections Clients Sentenced For Drug Violations 2003 Through 2007

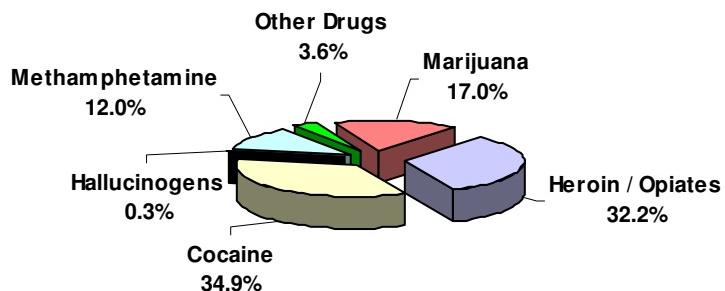


There are definite links between illicit drug use and other types of criminal behavior. In 2002, a study was conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics in which inmates of local jails were surveyed. Of all jail inmates, 68.7% stated they had used drugs at least once a week for at least a month. Of all convicted jail inmates, 82.2% indicated they had used drugs at least once in their lifetime. Additionally, 28.8% of convicted jail inmates indicated they were under the influence of drugs at the time of their arrest offense. The most serious offense committed by 43.2% of convicted inmates was a drug offense, 32.5% was a property crime, and 21.8% was a violent crime.

Health Care System

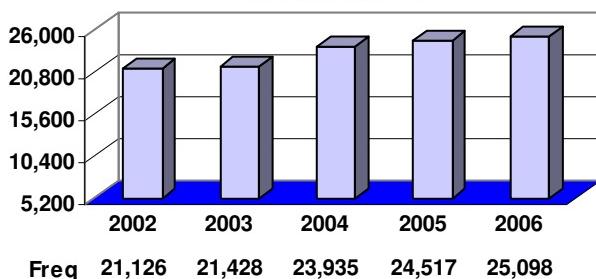
In many cases, illicit drug use results in adverse physical and psychological reactions causing the person to require medical treatment. A substantial amount of medical attention and resources are expended in Missouri treating individuals for illicit drug use. An analysis was conducted of data describing patients treated at State-licensed hospitals, the University of Missouri Medical Center, and a number of other hospitals as contained in the Patient Abstract System maintained by the Department of Health and Senior Services. Of the 25,098 illicit drug mentions given in 2006 hospital diagnoses, the most frequent was cocaine / crack that accounted for 34.9% of all drug mentions. As seen in Figure 30, the next most frequently mentioned illicit drugs were heroin / opiates (32.2%), marijuana (17.0%), and methamphetamine / amphetamines (12.0%).

Figure 30
Missouri Hospital Illicit Drug Mentions
in Patient Diagnoses By Drug Type
2006



As seen in an analysis of hospital admission data, the number of illicit drugs patients' diagnoses has generally increased in recent years. In 2003, illicit drug mentions increased 1.4%, followed by increases of +11.7 and +2.4% in 2004 and 2005, respectively. In 2006, drug mentions increased again by 2.4 % (Figure 31).

Figure 31
Missouri Hospital Illicit Drug Mentions
in Patient Diagnoses
2002 Through 2006



Over time, drug dependency tends to impair users' psychological wellness, adversely affects their interpersonal relationships, and dramatically reduces their ability to function as productive members of society. With the exception of one state operated methadone clinic, there are 47 agencies operating 209 treatment sites throughout Missouri that assist individuals with breaking their drug dependency. All State-supported programs treat persons having dependencies on alcohol, other legal drugs, and illicit drugs. In some cases, the individual may be dependent on more than one type of drug.

Certain types of illicit drug ingestion practices cause life-threatening consequences to the drug abuser as well as other people they come in contact with. The intravenous injection of illicit drugs is one-way HIV and AIDS are transmitted as well as a number of other serious diseases, such as hepatitis. During 2007, 418 AIDS cases and 302 HIV cases were diagnosed in Missouri where intravenous drug use was suspected as the primary means of infection (Figure 32). Another 405 AIDS cases and 220 HIV cases were diagnosed involving both male homosexual activity and drug use via injection (Figure 33). In these instances, intravenous drug use was one of two suspected means of infection.

Figure 32
HIV/AIDS Cases Contracted By IV Drug Use
2001 Through 2007

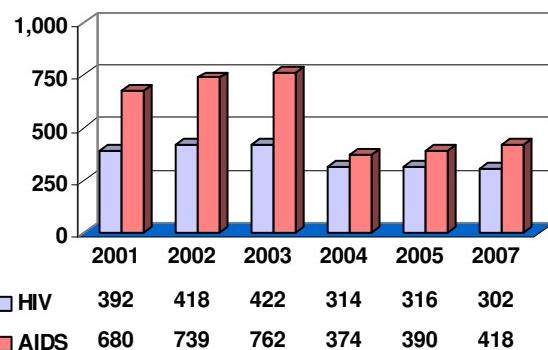
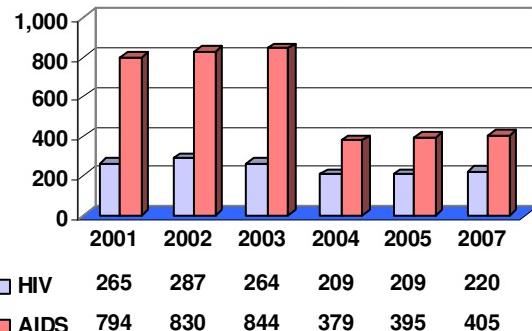


Figure 33
HIV / AIDS Cases Contracted By
Homosexual IV Drug Use
2001 Through 2007



There also have been serious indirect consequences resulting from the spread of HIV and AIDS through the intravenous use of illicit drugs. A substantial number of women and young men support their illicit drug habits through prostitution. When these persons contract HIV / AIDS through intravenous drug use, they transmit the disease to numerous sex partners they come in contact with. Sexual contact is another way this deadly disease is transmitted. In addition, a number of infected drug dealers who also are intravenous drug users frequently transmit the HIV virus. Persons come to them to acquire drugs and, rather than use money to obtain them, provide them with sexual favors.

ILLICIT DRUG INDUSTRY IN MISSOURI

Missouri has a substantial illicit drug industry. It not only supports the illicit drug using population in the State, but also involves exporting and distributing illicit drugs on an interstate basis. Illicit drug industries involve manufacturing, cultivating, distributing, and marketing illicit drugs. Specific industries discussed in this section are: marijuana cultivation; methamphetamine clandestine labs; interstate illicit drug distribution trafficking; and distribution / point-of-sale illicit drug trafficking.

A variety of data sources were used to assess Missouri's drug industries. Reliance was placed on existing law enforcement arrest and illicit drug activity information systems and DPS grant quarterly progress reports. Published reports from federal and state law enforcement agencies describing various aspects of Missouri's illicit drug industries were utilized. In addition, results of a 2007 drug industry profile survey sent to multi-jurisdictional drug task forces were used in this analysis.

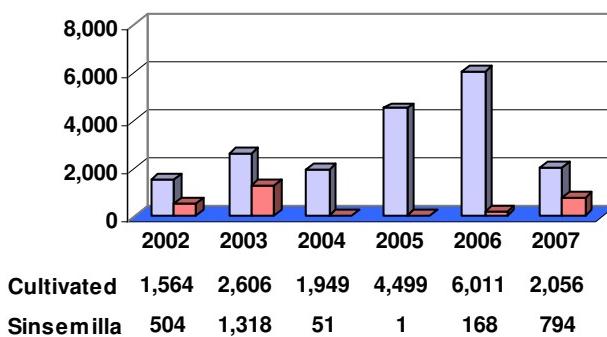
Marijuana Cultivation

According to the *2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, marijuana is used by 14.8 million people and is the most commonly abused illicit drug in the U.S. The term marijuana, as commonly used, refers to the leaves and flowering buds of cannabis sativa, also known as the hemp plant. This plant contains cannabinoids (THC) that are responsible for the psychoactive effects of cannabis. It is impossible to accurately estimate the location and total number of measurable units of square meters (hectares) where cannabis is grown in at least 172 countries, often in small plots by the users themselves.

Several varieties of marijuana are grown in Missouri for commercial use. A substantial amount of marijuana, known as ditch weed or volunteer, grows wild in the State. These wild patches are harvested as opportunity presents itself. Normally, wild marijuana has relatively low THC levels and is not extremely potent. A number of trafficking groups purchase or harvest wild marijuana and use it to "cut" more potent varieties of the plant they are marketing. Wild marijuana is associated only with outside growing operations. Cultivated marijuana is intentionally planted, cultivated, and harvested. Both male and female marijuana plants are grown to maturity and allowed to pollinate. This variety contains moderate levels of THC and is considered fairly potent. Sinsemilla marijuana also is planted, cultivated, and harvested, but as part of the cultivation process, male plants are pulled from the patch when they start to mature. As a result, female plants are unable to pollinate and their THC levels dramatically increase. This plant type is considered very potent and is in high demand. The cultivation of sinsemilla is associated with both outside and inside operations. As far as inside operations are concerned, it is the predominant variety grown. In 1974, the average THC content of illicit marijuana was less than one percent. According to the *2008 Street Drugs, A Drug Identification Guide*, the average sampled THC level was more than 8 percent. Sinsemilla potency increased in the past two decades from 6 percent to 8.5 percent with at least one sample containing THC levels of up to 32.3 percent.

Production of both cultivated and sinsemilla marijuana has fluctuated in Missouri during the past several years. In 2002, a total of 1,564 cultivated marijuana plants were destroyed by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces (MJTF). Since that year, the number of destroyed cultivated plants has increased, and in 2007, 2,056 cultivated plants were eradicated. Historically, few sinsemilla plants are destroyed by MJTFs although in 2003, 1,318 sinsemilla plants were destroyed (Figure 34).

Figure 34
Eradication Of Cultivated and Sinsemilla Marijuana Plants By
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY 2002 Through FY 2007



According to the *2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, the past month marijuana use rate by persons aged 12 or older was about the same in 2005 (6.0 percent) as it was in 2004 (6.1 percent), 2003 (6.2 percent), and 2002 (6.2 percent). Of current illicit drug users, 54.5 percent used only marijuana, 19.67 percent used marijuana and additional illicit drug, and the remaining 25.8 percent used only an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month.

MJTF data suggest this industry impacts all MSAs but is most common in rural parts of the State. In 2007, Non-MSA multi-jurisdictional drug task forces eradicated 55,104 ounces of cultivated marijuana, 840 cultivated plants, and 8 sinsemilla plants. By comparison, MJTF in St. Louis MSA eradicated 3,458 ounces of cultivated marijuana, 842 cultivated plants, and 786 sinsemilla plants. In the same year, MJTFs in small MSAs destroyed 373 cultivated plants.

Multi-jurisdictional drug task forces were asked to submit profiles on drug industries that were major or moderate problems in their jurisdiction. Of the twenty-four responding MJTFs, 62.5% indicated marijuana cultivation was either a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Figure 35). Of these, 60.0% indicated marijuana is grown both indoors and outdoors in their jurisdictional area while another 26.7% indicated it is grown only indoors (Figure 36).

Figure 35
Seriousness Of Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

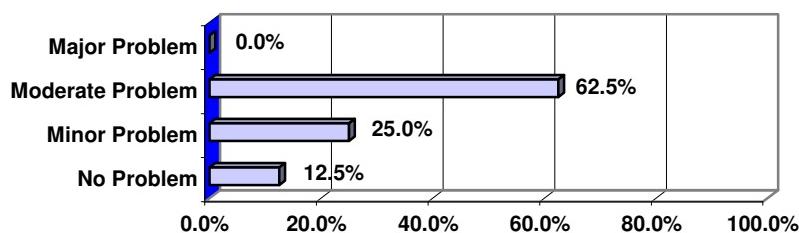
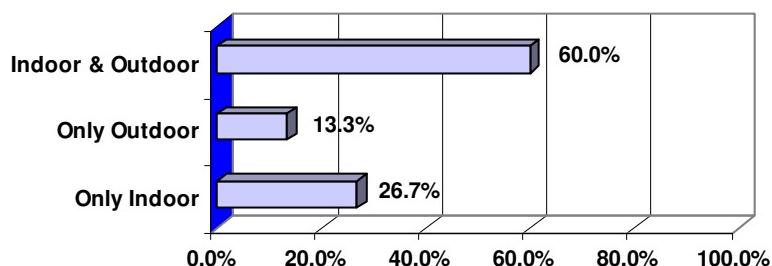


Figure 36
Type Of Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Much of the outdoor cannabis cultivation in the United States occurs on public lands, where cultivation can take advantage of the remoteness of the areas as well as minimize the risk of asset forfeiture. The by-products of outdoor grows can potentially contaminate waterways or destroy vegetation and wildlife habitat through the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides or from the trash and human waste left behind at large cultivation sites. The potential of wildfires is increased because timber or ground cover is cleared to prepare large areas for cultivation. Of the MJTFs indicating marijuana is cultivated outdoors in their jurisdictions, all reported marijuana is grown in rural fields, 54.5% reported it is grown along rivers or streams, and 45.5% reported it is grown on crop less farmland (Figure 37). Indoor cultivation, too, can result in potentially harmful situations in areas surrounding the cultivation site by increasing risk of fire or electrocution due to rewiring or electrical bypasses and exposure to toxic molds from high levels of relative humidity found in grow houses. Of the MJTFs indicating marijuana is cultivated indoors in their jurisdictions, 92.3% stated it is grown in residences, 46.2% indicated it is grown inside barns, and 46.2% said it is grown in garages (Figure 38).

Figure 37
**Location Of Outdoor Marijuana Cultivation
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**

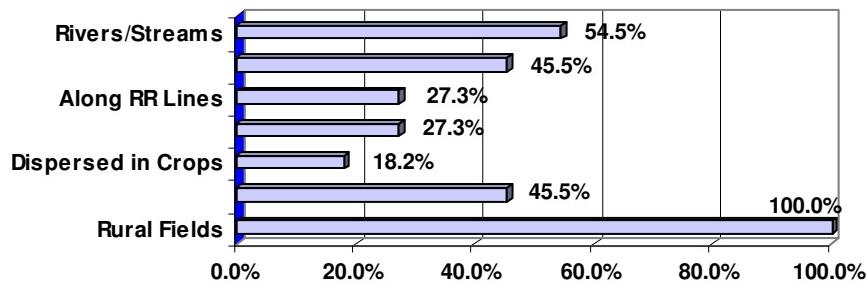
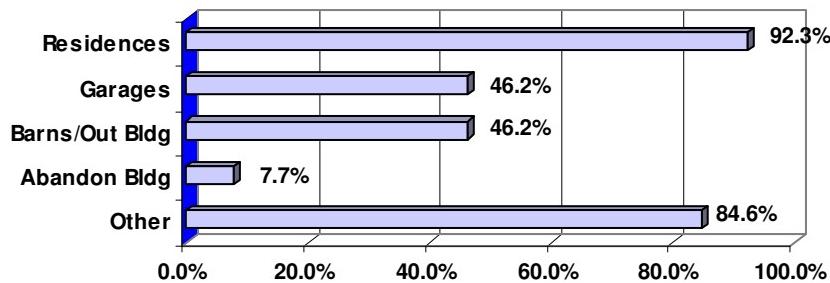
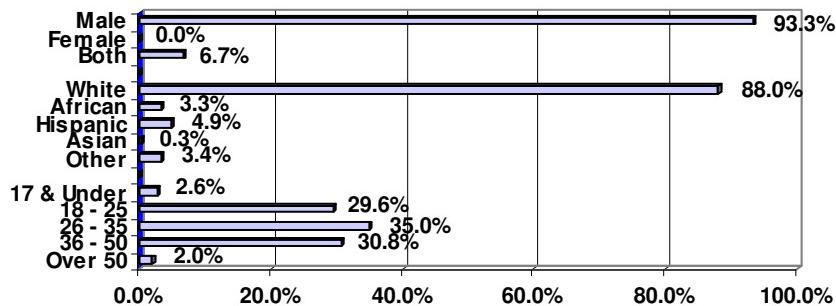


Figure 38
**Location Of Indoor Marijuana Cultivation As Perceived By Multi-
Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



MJTF 2007 survey responses indicate marijuana is cultivated predominantly by white males between the ages of 26 and 35. Of the MJTFs indicating marijuana cultivation is a major or moderate problem, 93.3% indicated males were involved in this industry, 88.0% indicated whites were involved, and 35.0% indicated persons aged 26 through 35 were involved (Figure 39).

Figure 39
**Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved in Marijuana
Cultivation As Perceived By
Multi-Jurisdiction Drug Task Forces**



The organization level of the marijuana cultivation industry is characterized as unorganized and an individual activity. Of the MJTFs indicating marijuana cultivation is a major or moderate problem, 50.0% indicated this industry is neither organized nor disorganized (Figure 40). Another 28.6% indicated marijuana cultivation is somewhat or very disorganized. The surveyed MJTFs also indicated gang activity is not associated with marijuana cultivation in Missouri. Overall, the marijuana cultivation industry in Missouri is remaining constant.

Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 85.7% indicated the extent of industry is staying the same (Figure 41).

Figure 40
Organization Levels Associated With Marijuana Cultivation As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

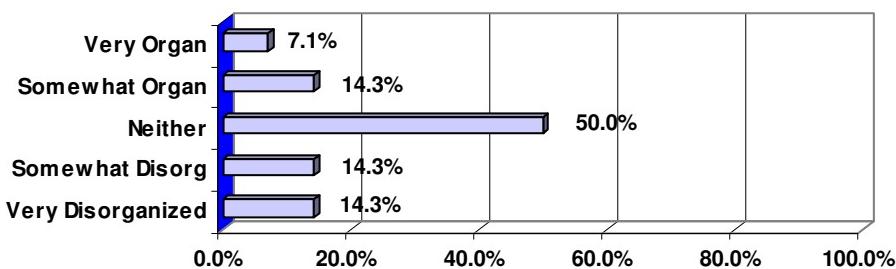
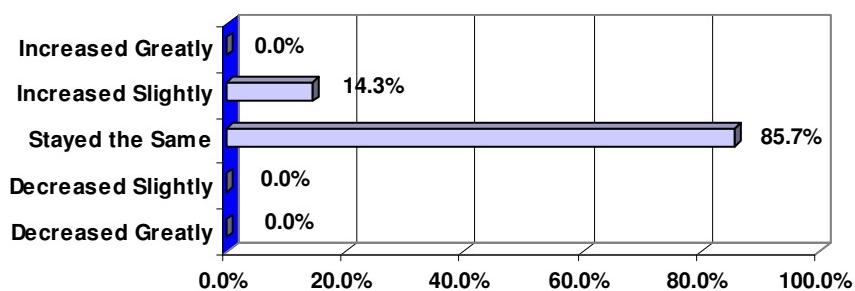


Figure 41
Trends Of Marijuana Cultivation Industry As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Methamphetamine Clandestine Laboratories

Since the late 1990s, methamphetamine labs have created a problem for many communities across the United States. Not only is methamphetamine itself dangerous, but the methods of making methamphetamine are volatile, hazardous, and toxic. The adoption of new processing methods has, no doubt, played a significant role in this increase. The following discussion of these methods was collected from National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) publications. Five methods are typically used to produce methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories. Four of these methods involve chemical reduction of ephedrine / psuedoephedrine but use different precursor chemicals. Mexican methamphetamine trafficking organizations typically utilize hydriodic acid and red phosphorous to reduce ephedrine / psuedoephedrine. When hydriodic acid supplies are limited, high quality dextro (d-) methamphetamine is produced using iodine in its place. Another process known as Hypo also uses iodine but with hypo-phosphorous acid in place of red phosphorous. This method is particularly dangerous, many times resulting in fires and explosions due to the volatility of phosphine gas produced during the process. The Birch method, also known as the Nazi method, utilizes anhydrous ammonia and sodium or lithium metal to reduce ephedrine or pseudo-ephedrine to produce high-grade d-methamphetamine. This method which is used by independent producers, can yield a finished product in two hours, requires no sophisticated equipment, and many of the ingredients do not arouse suspicion when purchased in small quantities. The P2P is the one method of methamphetamine production that does not involve ephedrine / psuedoephedrine reduction. Rather, principal chemicals include phenyl-2-propanone, aluminum, methylamine, and mercuric chloride acid and the method yields low quality dl-methamphetamine. This method has been most commonly utilized by outlaw motorcycle gangs.

Threats posed by methamphetamine production exceed those presented to users of this drug. In the production of methamphetamine, fire and explosion hazards typically occur due to the flammability of precursor chemicals. Environmental hazards occur as a result of improper storage or disposal of precursor chemicals in rivers, fields, and forests. Because clandestine laboratories are commonly constructed in private residences, exposure to toxic precursor chemicals can impact the health of family members of methamphetamine cooks.

Nationally, methamphetamine clandestine laboratories are widely found throughout the Pacific, Southwest, and Central (including Missouri) regions of the country. Powdered methamphetamine is the most commonly found form although crystal methamphetamine, known as ice, is increasing in the Kansas City area. Since April 2004, 44 states have restricted retail sales of ephedrine and psuedoephedrine products to varying degrees. Also in 2005 federal legislation restricted retail precursor chemical sales. With these retail restrictions, limited amount of psuedoephedrine is available to small-scale methamphetamine producers, resulting in a sharp decrease in the prevalence of small methamphetamine laboratories nationally.

From analyses based on multi-jurisdictional drug task force program monitor reports, a substantial portion of this industry is centered in urban MSA regions of the State. During fiscal year 2007, 906 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories were destroyed by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces in Missouri. Of these, 55.4% were destroyed in the St. Louis MSA. Another 28.6% of the clandestine methamphetamine labs were destroyed in Non-MSAs and 9.4% were destroyed in the Joplin MSA. The Kansas City MSA accounted for 3.1% of the total destroyed clandestine methamphetamine labs, followed by Springfield MSA (3.0%), St. Joseph MSA (0.6%), and Columbia MSA (0%).

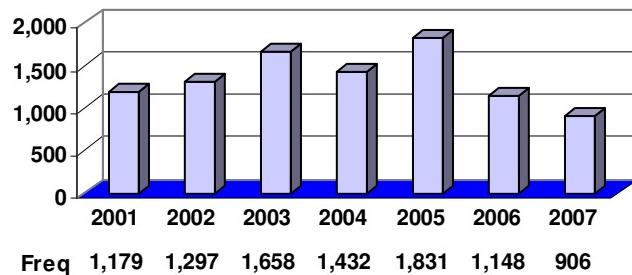
In calendar year 2007, 1,285 methamphetamine clandestine laboratory seizures or dumpsites of chemicals, equipment, or glassware were reported in Missouri. Figure 42 identifies the counties where these seizures occurred. Although occurring throughout the State, a high concentration of methamphetamine laboratory seizures took place in the southeast and southwest portions of the State as well as the St. Louis area.

Figure 42
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures
By County and MSHP Troop
2007



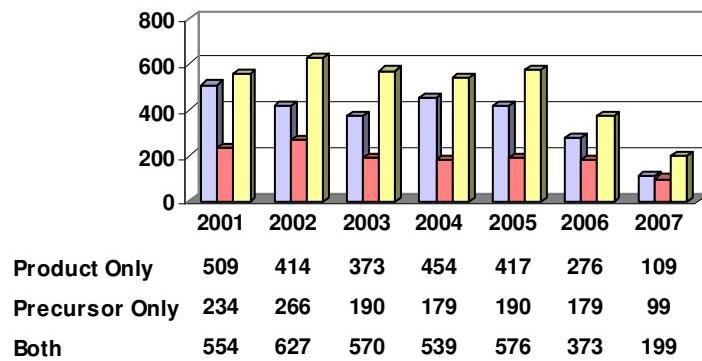
The number of methamphetamine clandestine laboratories seized by the statewide multi-jurisdictional drug task forces increased 27.8% from 2002 to 2003. However, the growth trend in methamphetamine lab seizures reversed in 2004 when the number of labs seized decreased 13.6%. The trend reversed again in 2005 and lab seizures rose 27.9%. The trend then declined 37.3% in 2006 to 1,148 seizures and again by 21.1% in 2007 to 906 seizures (Figure 43).

Figure 43
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Seized
By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY 2001 Through FY 2007

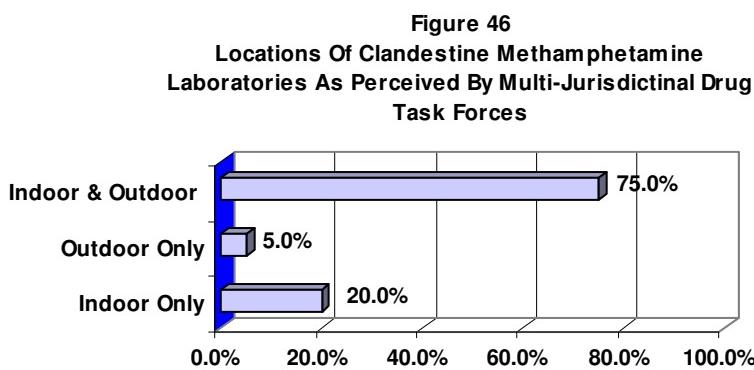
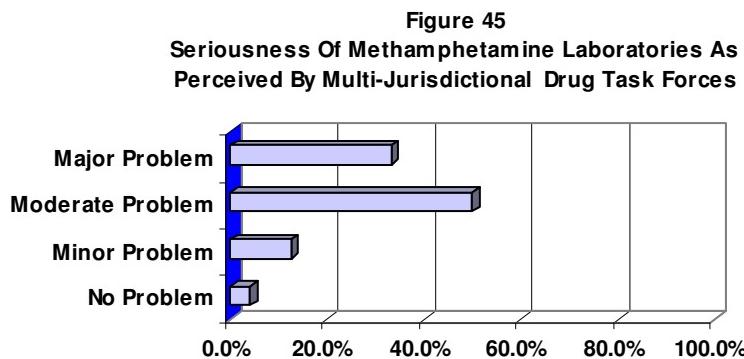


An examination of Missouri crime laboratory case processing data also indicates methamphetamine manufacturing has increased in the State over the past few years. In 2007, Missouri crime laboratories processed 407 clandestine lab cases in which methamphetamine final product, methamphetamine precursor chemicals, or both final product and precursor chemicals were detected (Figure 44). Final methamphetamine product was found in 26.8% of the cases.

Figure 44
Cases With Methamphetamine Products And Precursors
Detected By Missouri Crime Laboratories
FY 2001 Through FY 2007



In a recent 2007 survey, multi-jurisdictional drug task forces were asked a series of questions regarding the nature and extent of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories in their areas. Of the responding MJTFs, 83.3% indicated this industry was a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Figure 45). In addition, 75.0% indicated methamphetamine labs are found both indoors and outdoors (Figure 46).



Several outdoor and indoor locations for methamphetamine laboratories were noted by the responding MJTFs. All MJTFs indicated wooded areas are common sites for outdoor methamphetamine labs (Figure 47). This was followed by farmland (81.3%), vehicles (81.3%), gravel roads (68.8%), and river access (62.5%). All MJTFs indicated indoor methamphetamine labs are found in abandoned buildings (Figure 48). This was followed by garages (89.5%), homes / trailers (89.5%), hotels / motels (78.9%), and apartments (78.9%).

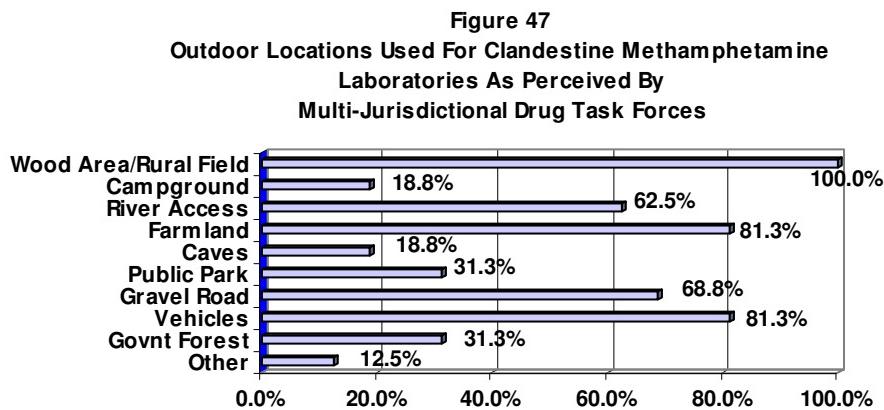
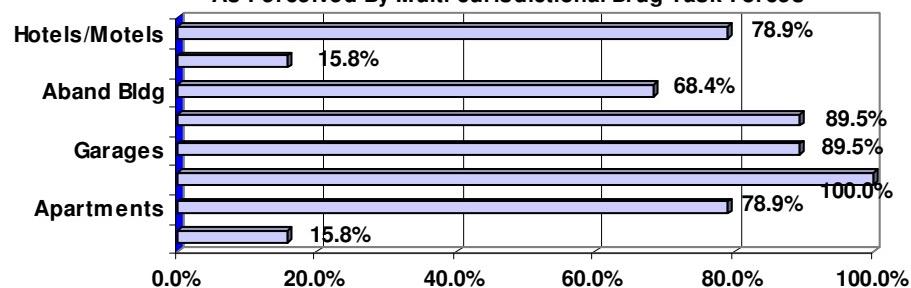


Figure 48
Indoor Locations Used For
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Task forces indicated participants in this industry prefer two methods of processing methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories. Of the MJTFs indicating clandestine methamphetamine laboratories are a serious or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 85.0% stated the Birch reduction method was the most used method and 75.0% stated iodine / red phosphate reduction was used (Figure 49).

Figure 49
Types Of Chemical Processing Associated Wtih Methamphetamine
Laboratories As Perceived
By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

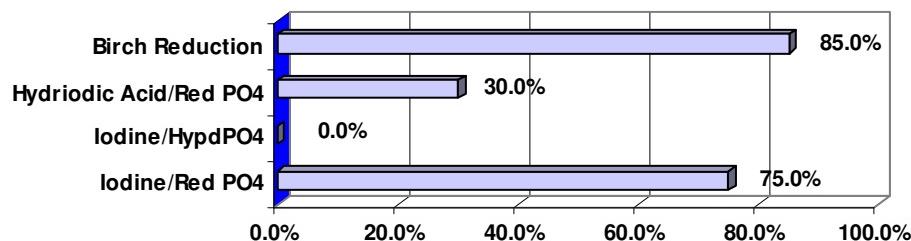
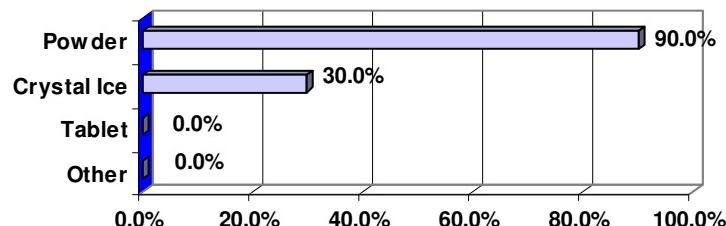
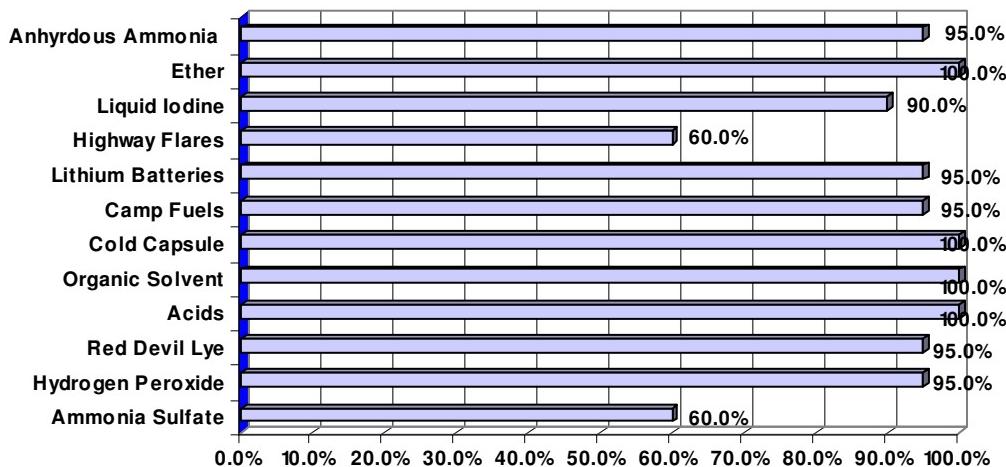


Figure 50
Forms of Methamphetamine Produced in
Clandestine Laboratories As Perceived By
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



There are several forms of Methamphetamine produced in clandestine laboratories. The leading form perceived by the MJTFs answering the survey was powder followed by crystal ice (Figure 50). In the same survey, MJTFs were asked what types of precursor chemicals are used in clandestine methamphetamine laboratories in their jurisdictions. Of the respondents indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their area, all indicated ether, organic solvents, cold capsules, and acids are most commonly used to process the drug (Figure 51).

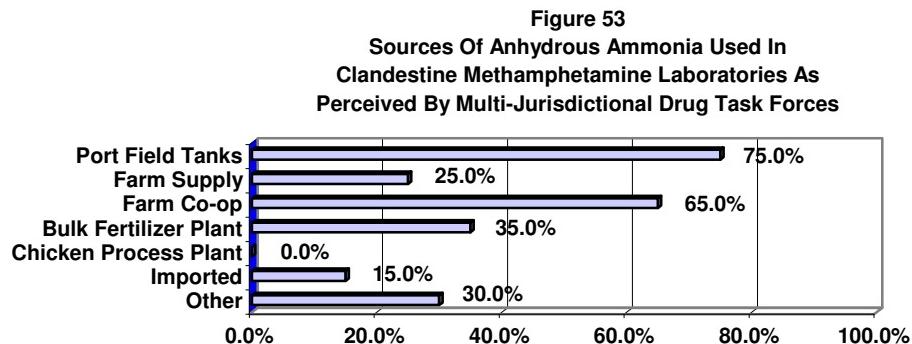
Figure 51
Precursor Chemicals Used in Clandestine
Methamphetamine Laboratories As Perceived
by Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



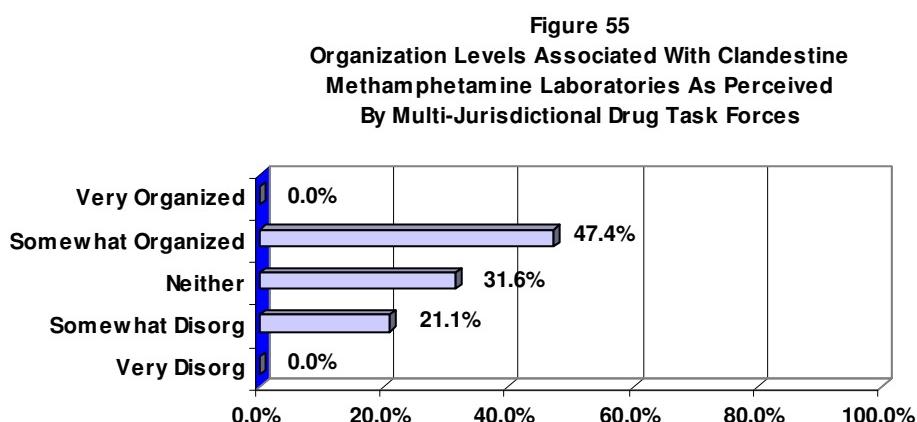
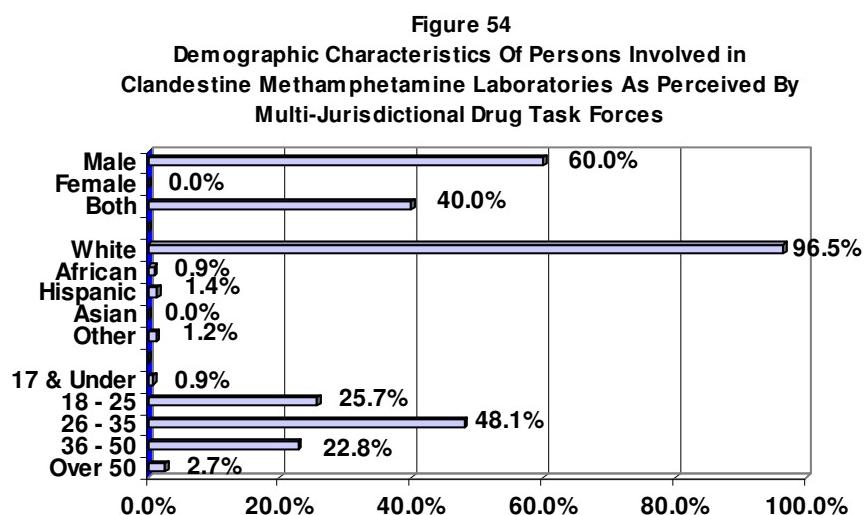
The sources of precursor chemicals used to process methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories vary. Retail stores (95.0%) are the most common source of precursor chemicals according to the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Figure 52). Other common sources of precursor chemicals are hardware stores (80.0%), drug stores (75.0%), and farm supply stores (65.0%). Portable field tanks (75.0%) are the most common source of anhydrous ammonia identified by MJTFs with a major or moderate clandestine methamphetamine laboratory problem. As seen in Figure 52, other anhydrous ammonia sources include farm co-ops (65.0%) and bulk fertilizer plants (35.0%)

Figure 52
Sources Of Precursor Chemicals Used In
Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories As
Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



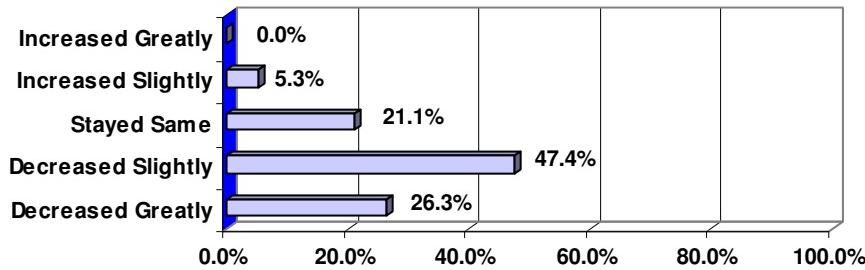


Persons involved in producing methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories are predominately white males between the ages of 18 and 35. Of the MJTFs stating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 60.0% indicated participants are male, 96.5% indicated participants are white, and 73.8% indicated their ages range from 18 through 35 (Figure 54). Persons in this industry are somewhat organized (47.4%) and may share processing techniques or equipment. Of the respondent MJTFs, 31.6% indicated participants in this industry are neither organized nor disorganized and 21.1% indicated they are somewhat disorganized (Figure 54). No MJTFs indicated gang activity is associated with clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.



The clandestine methamphetamine laboratory industry is on a notable downward spiral in the State. Almost one-half of the MJTFs (47.4%) indicated this industry's growth is decreasing slightly in their jurisdiction. Also worth noting, is that 26.3% of MJTFs responding to the survey indicated this industry is decreasing greatly (Figure 56). Only 5.3% of the MJTFs indicated increased growth of this industry in their jurisdictions. Communities should be aware of the aftermath associated with these laboratories after they're vacated. It is estimated that every pound of produced methamphetamine leaves behind 5 to 7 pounds of toxic waste. The environmental cost also is severe as chemicals from dump sites and contaminated water supplies, kill livestock, destroy national forest lands, and render areas uninhabitable.

Figure 56
Trends Of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory Industry
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Missouri Interstate Distribution Trafficking

Missouri serves as a conduit for transportation of significant amounts of illicit drugs between out-state points of origin and destination. Missouri's central location in the nation and extensive interstate roadway system increases its likelihood of being involved in illicit interstate drug trafficking.

Different transportation methods are used to move illicit drugs through Missouri. Illicit drugs primarily are moved by land and air. Roadways are utilized for interstate drug trafficking more extensively than other transportation systems. Both private individuals and commercial operators transport illicit drugs, sometimes knowingly and other times unknowingly.

All surveyed multi-jurisdictional drug task forces consider interstate drug distribution / trafficking a moderate or major problem in their jurisdiction (Figure 57). Marijuana distribution / trafficking occurs throughout the State according to all MJTFs (Figure 58). Other widely distributed / trafficked drugs were methamphetamine (95.5%) and cocaine / crack cocaine (90.9%).

Figure 57
Seriousness Of Interstate Drug Distribution /Trafficking
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

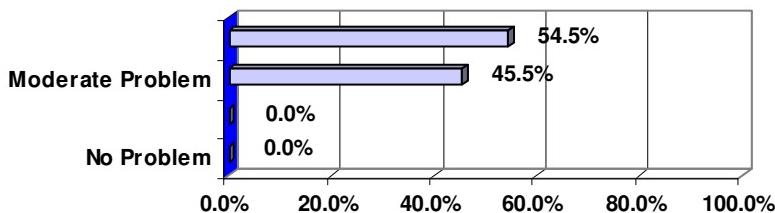
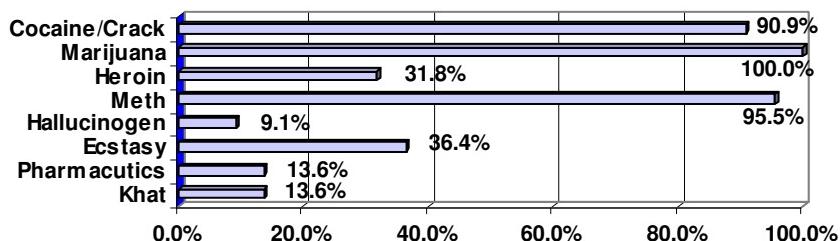
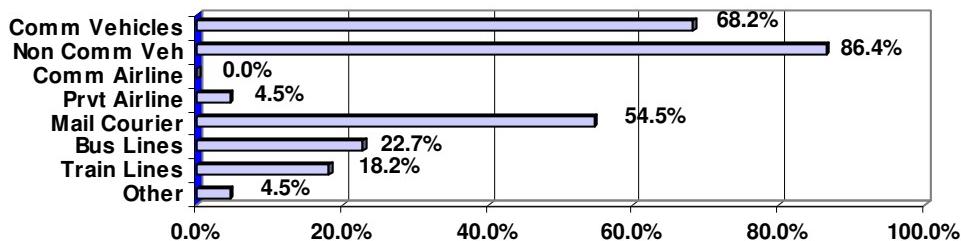


Figure 58
**Types of Drugs Transported Across Missouri As Perceived By
 Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



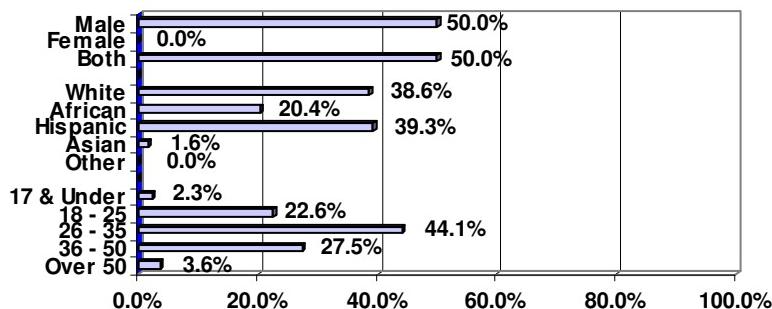
MJTFs were asked to identify vehicle types and transportation systems commonly used to transport illicit drugs across the State. Of the MJTFs indicating interstate drug distribution / trafficking is a major or moderate problem, 86.4% stated drugs are transported by noncommercial vehicles on interstate roadways (Figure 59). Other common vehicle types used for drug distribution / trafficking are commercial vehicles (68.2%) and mail couriers (54.5%).

Figure 59
**Vehicle Types Used To Transport Drugs Across Missouri As Perceived
 By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**

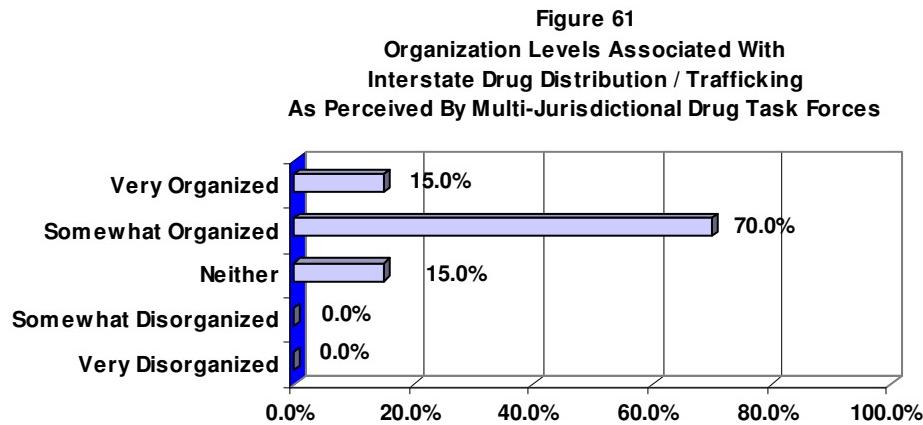


Interstate drug distribution / trafficking is generally conducted by both males and females of most races and age groups. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, one half (50.0%) indicated only males trafficked drugs while the other half stated both males and females participate (Figure 60). Of the MJTFs with a moderate or major drug distribution / trafficking problem, 38.6% indicated whites are participants and 39.3% stated Hispanics participate. Of these same MJTFs, 44.1% indicated persons aged 26 through 35 were most commonly involved in this industry.

Figure 60
**Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
 Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking As Perceived By
 Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



Interstate drug distribution is a somewhat organized industry. Of the MJTFs indicating interstate drug distribution is a major or moderate problem, the majority indicated this industry is organized more than other industries. Almost three-quarters (70.0%) indicated the industry is somewhat organized, 15.0% indicated it is very organized, and 15.0% indicated it is neither organized nor disorganized (Figure 61).



An upward trend is apparent in the interstate drug distribution / trafficking industry. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 85.0% responded it is slightly or greatly increasing (Figure 62). These MJTFs also consider the purity of distributed / trafficked drugs to be increasing. Of the MJTFs indicating interstate drug distribution / trafficking is a major or moderate problem, 65.0% indicated purities of transported drugs are increasing somewhat or greatly (Figure 63).

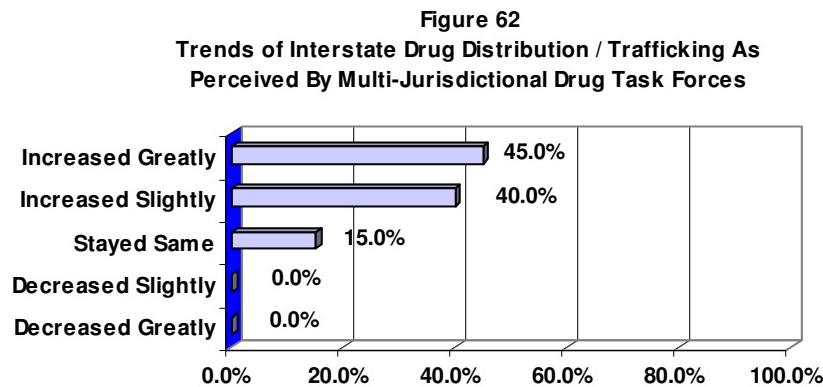
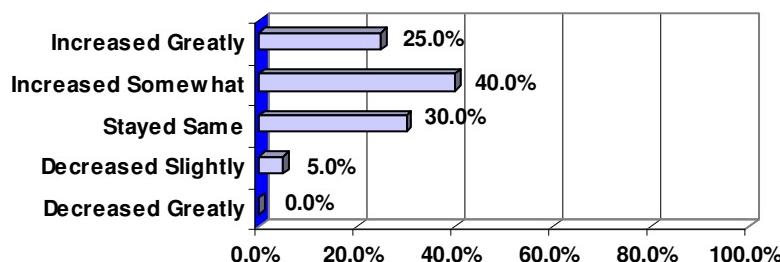


Figure 63
**Purity Trends of Interstate Drug Distribution / Trafficking
 As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



Distribution and Point-of-Sale Drug Trafficking

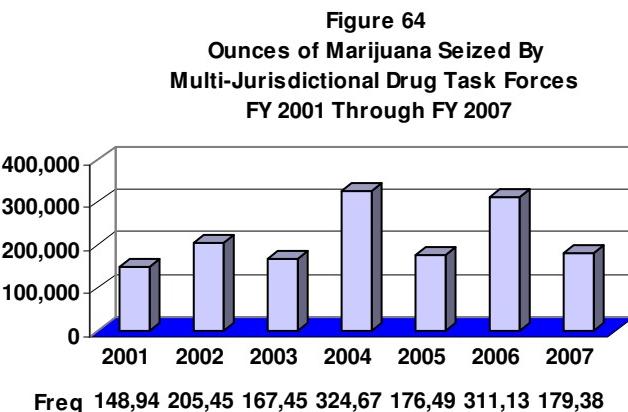
A large portion of Missouri's illicit drug industry is devoted to distributing and selling these products to individuals who intend to use them for their own consumption. Distribution and point-of-sale trafficking patterns vary depending on the type of illicit drug involved. Due to that fact, distribution and point-of-sale patterns for each major illicit drug used in Missouri are presented separately.

Marijuana

Marijuana is one of the most widely distributed and sold drugs in Missouri. According to the DEA, locally cultivated marijuana provides the bulk of the drug distributed and sold in the State. Most traffickers prefer to distribute and sell cultivated marijuana, especially sinsemilla, although they do distribute wild marijuana.

The National Drug Intelligence Center reports marijuana traffickers also distribute and sell bulk quantities of foreign marijuana, especially that grown in Mexico, Colombia, and Jamaica, and transported through Southwestern United States. Mexican and Colombian marijuana entering Southwestern U.S. cities (e.g., San Diego and Phoenix) is trafficked to Kansas City, and from there, to other Missouri areas to be distributed throughout the U.S. St. Louis is a destination city for Jamaican marijuana trafficked through Miami.

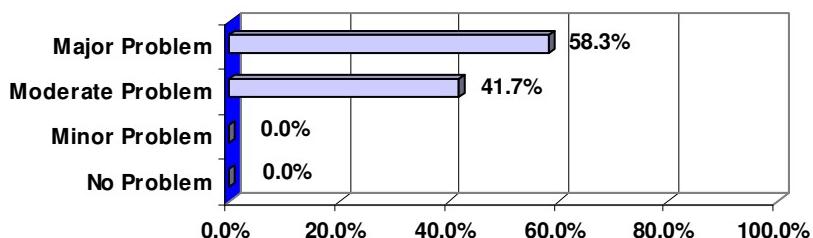
Analyses of marijuana quantities seized by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicate this industry is substantial, but law enforcement efforts to remove the drug's availability are increasing dramatically. In fiscal year 2005, 176,497 ounces of marijuana were seized compared to 324,671 ounces in Fiscal Year 2004. This is a decrease of 45.6%. In fiscal year 2006, 311,138 ounces of marijuana were seized an increase of 43.3% from the previous year. However, in 2007 there was a substantial decrease of 179,389 ounces of marijuana seized a 42.4% decline (Figure 64).



A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional task force quarterly progress reports indicates marijuana distribution and point-of-sale trafficking occurs in all regions of Missouri. Sale of marijuana charges accounted for 42.6% of all sale charges filed in arrests made by task forces in the St. Louis MSA, 38.8% of all sale charges filed in the Non-MSA, and 6.3% of all sale charges filed in Springfield MSA counties. The Kansas City / Joplin MSA and St. Joseph MSA were ranked next, where 11.5% of all sale charges filed by task forces in these areas were for sale of marijuana. This was followed by the least arrests in the Columbia MSA (0.9%).

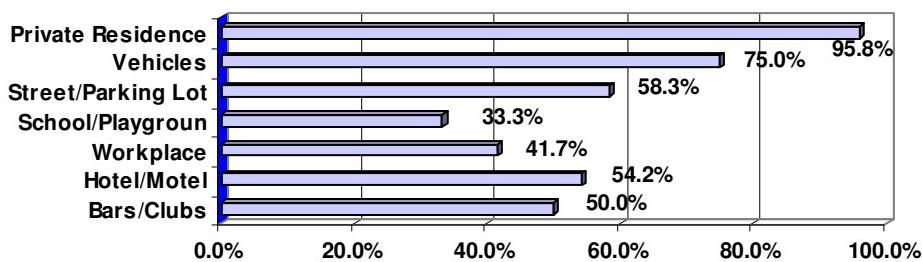
Point-of-sale marijuana distribution is a major or moderate problem throughout Missouri. All twenty-four of the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces responding to an industry profile survey, indicated marijuana distribution and point-of-sale was a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Figure 65).

Figure 65
**Seriousness Of Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution As
 Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



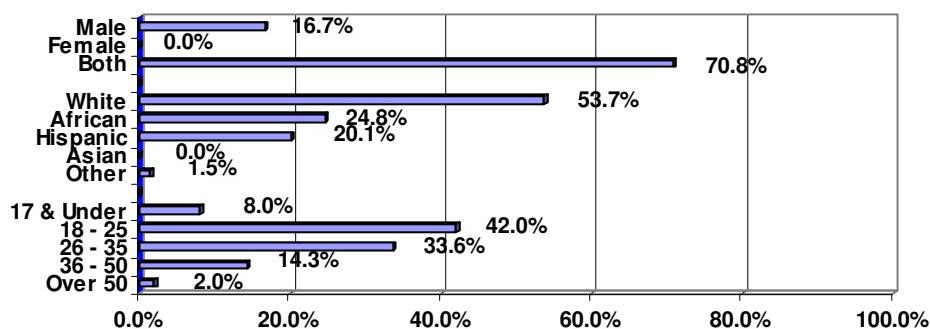
In this 2007 survey, MJTFs also indicated marijuana was sold primarily from private homes and residences or from vehicles. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry was a major or moderate problem, 95.8% identified private residences / homes as locations of marijuana sales (Figure 66). Other sites where marijuana sales take place include vehicles (75.0%), streets / parking lots (58.3%), and hotels / motels (54.2%).

Figure 66
**Location Of Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-
 Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



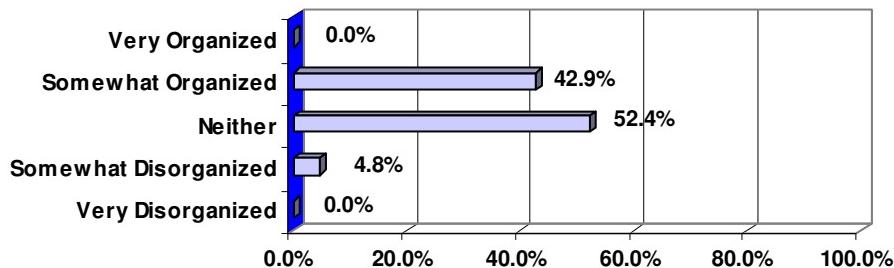
Marijuana point-of-sale distribution is conducted by persons of both sexes, most races, and all age groups. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 70.8% indicated persons of both sexes are involved while 16.7% indicated only males were involved (Figure 67). These MJTFs also indicated whites are most commonly involved (53.7%) followed by African Americans (24.8%) and Hispanics (20.1%). Almost one-half (42.0%) of the responding MJTFs identified persons aged 18 through 25 as participating in this industry and 33.6% stated persons ages 26 to 35 are involved.

Figure 67
**Demographic Characteristics of Persons Involved In Marijuana Point-
 Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task
 Forces**



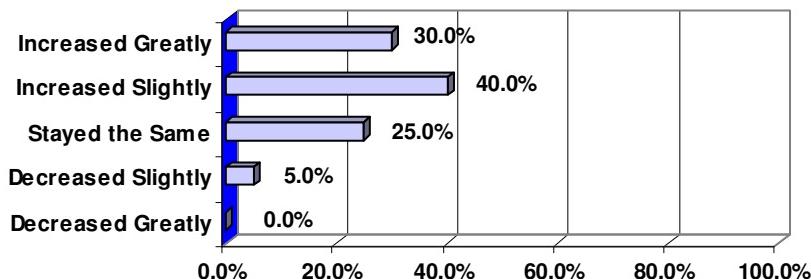
The extent of organization of marijuana distributors / sellers varies from individuals acting completely on their own to somewhat organized groups. Of the MJTFs indicating marijuana point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, over one-half (52.4%) indicated sellers were neither organized nor disorganized (Figure 68). MJTFs indicated gangs are associated with sale of marijuana and 42.9% specified some organized crime is involved in marijuana point-of-contact sale.

Figure 68
Organization Levels Associated With Marijuana Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Growth of this industry remains constant in most of the State but is increasing in some areas. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, close to one-half (40.0%) responded marijuana point-of-sale distribution is increasing somewhat (Figure 69). Another 30.0% of these MJTFs indicated this industry is greatly increasing.

Figure 69
Trends Of Marijuana Point-of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Cocaine / Crack Cocaine

Cocaine is not produced in any significant amounts in the U.S. Instead, cocaine is extracted from the coca bush in remote laboratories primarily in Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia. The drug is then smuggled overland through Mexico or by sea and air transport along eastern Pacific and western Caribbean maritime routes. According to the NDIC, cocaine smuggled overland through Mexico enters the U.S. through Texas, California, and Arizona ports of entry (POE). From these POE, cocaine is transported to Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, and New York. Cocaine smuggled via Caribbean maritime routes enters the U.S. in Miami and is transported to Atlanta, New York, and Philadelphia. Cocaine is smuggled throughout the U.S. from various distribution cities. The NDIC also reports a large portion of powder cocaine ending up in the Midwest, including Missouri, is distributed from Chicago, Houston, and Phoenix.

Analyses of cocaine and crack quantities seized in multi-jurisdictional drug task force investigations or purchased in sting operations indicate distribution of these drugs is second only to marijuana. In fiscal year 2007, task forces seized 17,968 ounces of cocaine (Figure 70) and 667 ounces of crack cocaine (Figure 71).

Compared to earlier fiscal years, 2005 through 2007 showed substantial seized amounts. Crack cocaine seizures rose substantially in 2005. In prior years, only very small amounts of crack cocaine were seized.

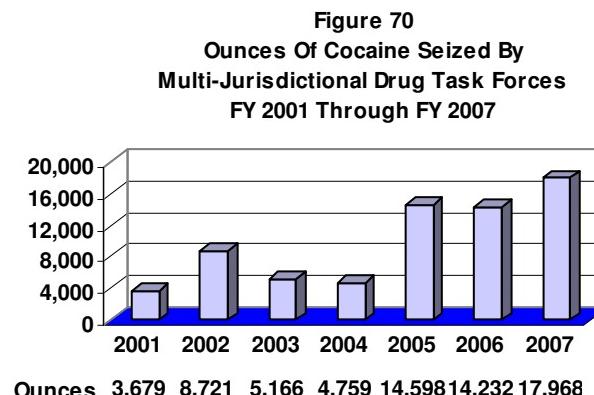
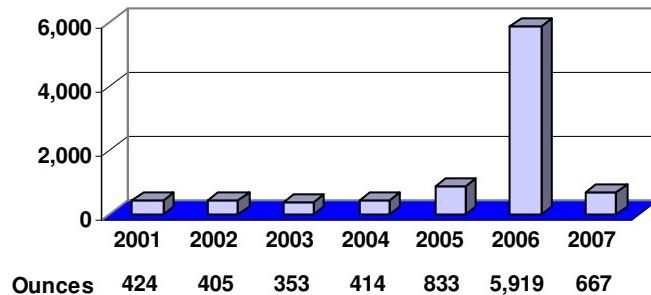


Figure 71
Ounces Of Crack Seized By
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY 2001 Through FY 2007



A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional task force data indicate cocaine and crack cocaine point-of-sale trafficking equally impacts large and small MSAs in Missouri. Cocaine sale charges accounted for 54.4% of all sale charges filed in arrests made by task forces in the St. Louis MSA. This was followed by Non-MSAs (32.3%). The Springfield, Joplin, Kansas City, Columbia MSA counties were ranked next where 13.4% of all sale charges filed by task forces in these areas were for sale of cocaine. St. Joseph MSA followed by the least arrests at 0.5%. Crack cocaine sale charges accounted for 49.7% of all sale charges filed in arrests made by task forces in the St. Louis MSA. This was followed by Non-MSA counties (35.7%), Columbia (8.6%), Kansas City (3.1%), St. Joseph (2.6%), Joplin (0.4%) and Springfield MSAs (0%).

In an industry profile survey completed by twenty-four multi-jurisdictional task forces, 95.8% reported cocaine and crack distribution / point-of-sale was a moderate or major problem in their jurisdictions (Figure 72). From these results it is evident that distribution and sale of cocaine / crack is widespread throughout the State. In the survey, MJTFs also indicated cocaine / crack was sold at many different locations. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry was a major or moderate problem, 87.0% identified cocaine / crack sales occur in private residences (Figure 72). This location was followed by vehicles (69.6%), streets / parking lots (65.2%), hotels / motels (47.8%), and bars / nightclubs (47.8%).

Figure 72
**Seriousness Of Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution As
 Perceived By
 Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**

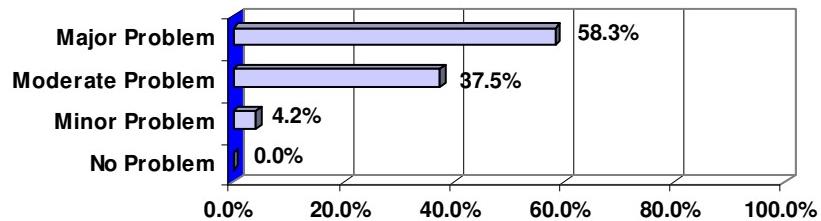
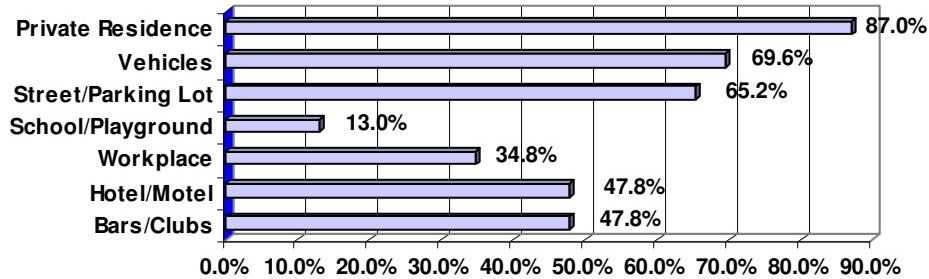
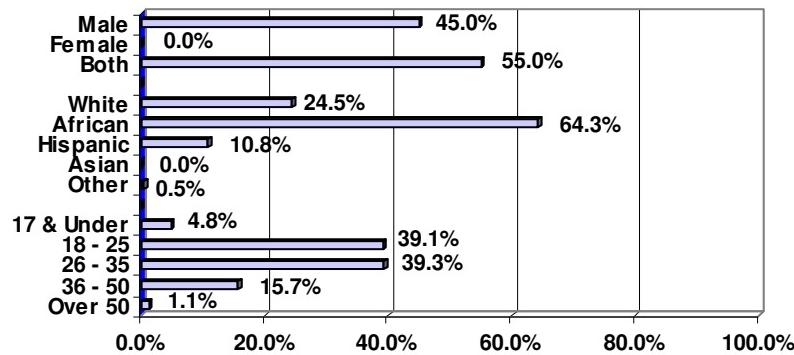


Figure 73
**Location Of Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived
 By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



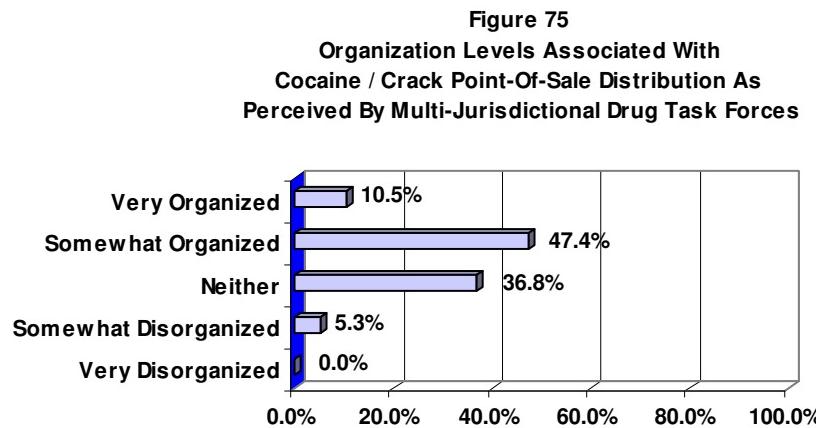
African Americans and whites of both sexes between the ages of 18 and 35 are the more common participants in point-of-sale distribution of cocaine and crack. Almost two-thirds (64.3%) of the MJTFs reported African Americans participate in this industry and 24.5% indicated whites participate (Figure 74). Over one-half (55.0%) of the MJTFs indicated both males and females are involved in cocaine / crack cocaine point-of-sale distribution. Over one-third (39.3%) of the MJTFs identified participants in this industry between the ages of 26 and 35. Another 39.1% of the MJTFs indicated persons aged 18 through 25 participate in the industry.

Figure 74
**Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
 Cocaine / Crack Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived
 By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



Cocaine and crack cocaine distribution / point-of-sale trafficking is an organized industry to some degree. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 57.9% indicated participants are very or somewhat organized (Figure 75).

Over one-half of MJTF respondents to the drug industry survey indicated cocaine and crack cocaine distribution / point-of-sale trafficking is slightly increasing in their jurisdictions. Of the respondent MJTFs, 57.2% indicated this industry has increased greatly or increased slightly. Another 42.9% perceived this industry as staying constant (Figure 76).



Boiling a solution of dissolved powdered cocaine, ammonia or baking soda, and water until a solid separates from the solution produces crack cocaine. The solid is then dried, forming crystals of crack cocaine that are 75 to 90% pure cocaine. Heating crack cocaine produces vapors that are smoked. Normally, crack processing is conducted late in distribution. Of the MJTFs indicating cocaine / crack cocaine point-of-sale distribution was a major or moderate problem, 65.2% indicated crack processing also was a problem (Figure 77). Also, 93.3% of MJTFs indicated powder cocaine is being commonly processed into crack cocaine (Figure 78). Of the MJTFs indicating cocaine / crack cocaine point-of-sale distribution was major or moderate problem in their area, 93.3% identified homes as common crack cocaine processing sites and 80.0% identified apartments as processing sites (Figure 79).

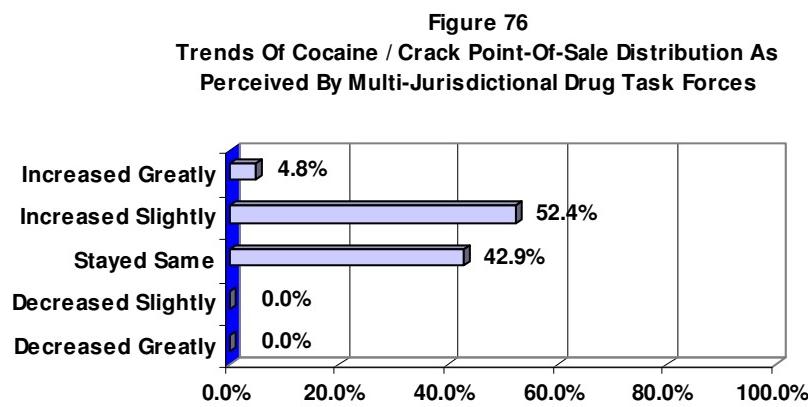


Figure 77
**Seriousness Of Crack Cocaine Processing As Perceived
 By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**

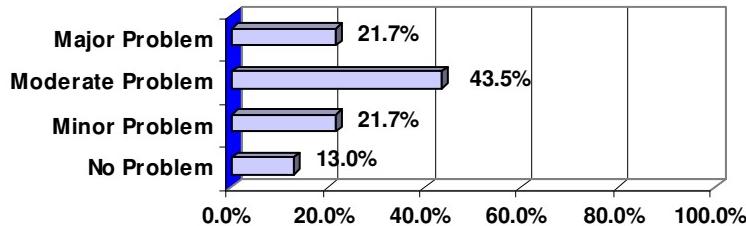
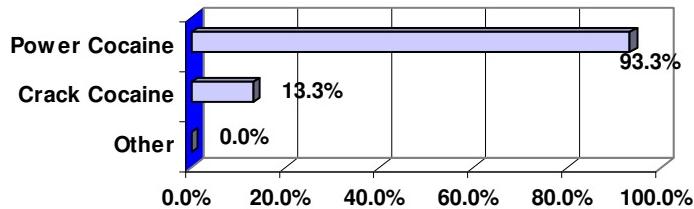
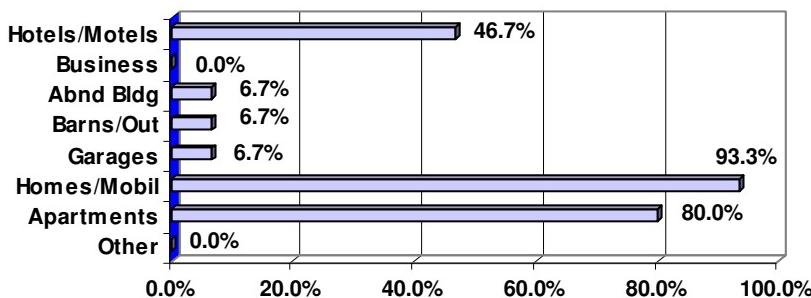


Figure 78
**Form Of Cocaine Processed Into Crack As Perceived
 By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



In Missouri, cocaine is processed into crack cocaine by young to middle-aged African Americans of both sexes. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry as a major or moderate problem, 80.0% identified males as participants in crack cocaine processing and 20.0% indicated both males and females process crack cocaine (Figure 80). Of the respondent MJTFs, 79.2% identified African American participants, and 43.4% indicated persons aged 26 through 35 are involved.

Figure 79
**Location Used For Crack Cocaine Processing As
 Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



Generally, cocaine is processed into crack by individuals, although some gangs are associated with this industry in Missouri. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, one-third (33.3%) stated gangs are involved in crack processing (Figure 81). Of the responding MJTFs 46.2% indicated participants in crack processing are somewhat organized (Figure 82).

Figure 80
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In Crack Cocaine Processing As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

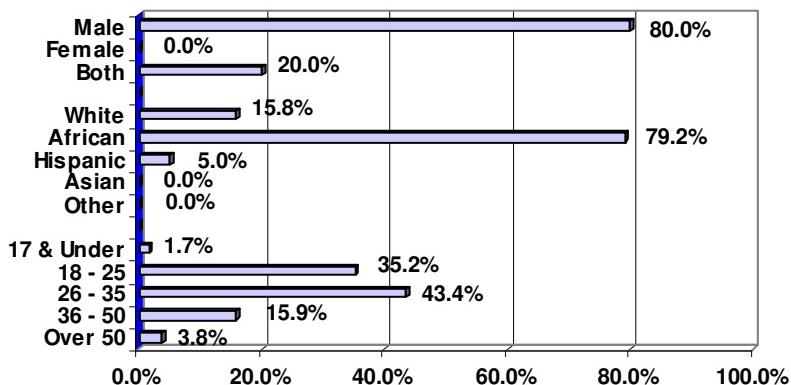


Figure 81
Organization Levels Associated With Crack Cocaine Processing As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

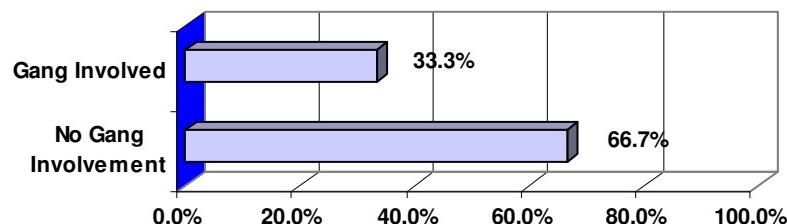
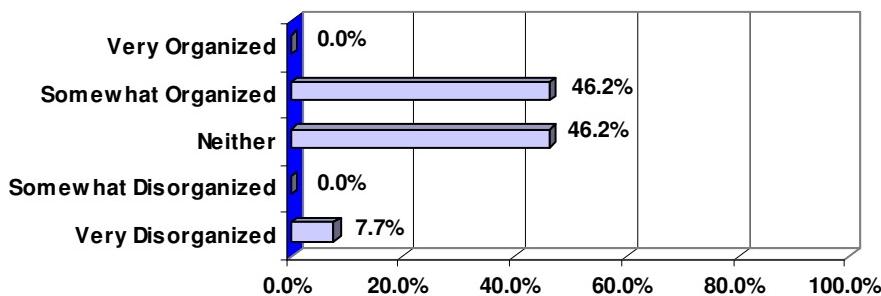
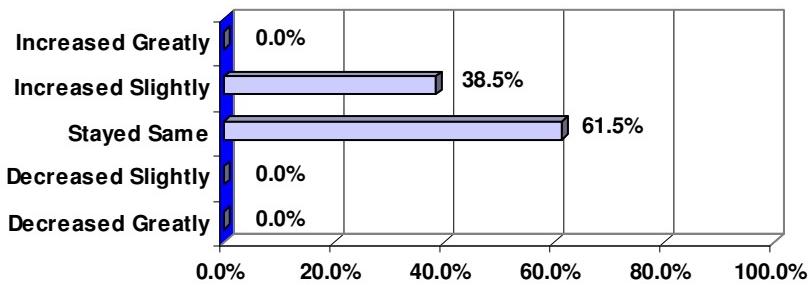


Figure 82
Organization Levels Associated With Crack Cocaine Processing As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Crack cocaine processing is increasing in some parts of the State. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 38.5% responded it increased slightly (Figure 83). However, 61.5% of the MJTFs indicated the industry is not changing in their jurisdictions.

Figure 83
**Trends Of Crack Cocaine Processing As
 Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**

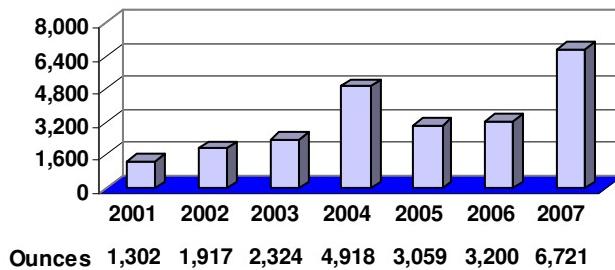


Methamphetamine

The distribution and point-of-sale of methamphetamine, along with its related industry (methamphetamine clandestine laboratories), are two of the most widespread illicit drug industries in the State. According to the NDIC, Missouri is one of several Central U.S. states that is a primary market area for the drug. Also, methamphetamine manufactured in Missouri is distributed regionally and to other parts of the country. The NDIC has reported increased trafficking of methamphetamine produced in Southern California and Mexico to Kansas City and St. Louis by Mexican criminal groups.

Analyses of methamphetamine seized by multi-jurisdictional task force investigations indicate distribution of this drug is significant in Missouri and has grown in the past several years. In fiscal year 2004 multi-jurisdictional drug task forces seized 4,918 ounces of methamphetamine (Figure 84). This was a substantial increase of 111.6% from the previous year. After a decrease in 2005, seizures of methamphetamine increased again in fiscal year 2006 when 3,200 ounces were seized and again in 2007 when 6,721 ounces were seized, an increase of 111.0%.

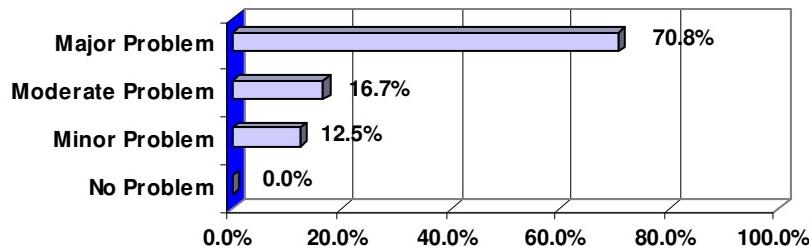
Figure 84
**Ounces Of Methamphetamine Seized By
 Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
 FY 2001 Through FY 2007**



A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional drug task force data indicates methamphetamine distribution and point-of-sale trafficking occurs throughout the State but is most significant in the St. Louis area and rural Missouri. Of all methamphetamine sale charges filed by task forces, 43.0% were filed in the Non-MSA and 37.7% were filed in St. Louis MSAs. These regions were followed by Joplin (10.2%), Kansas City (4.7%), Springfield (2.6%), St. Joseph (1.7%), and Columbia (0.1%) MSAs.

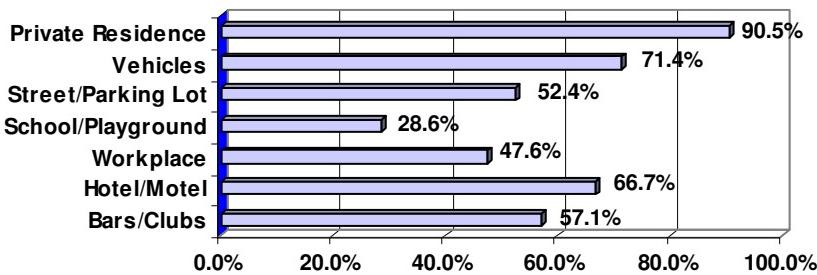
In a drug industry profile survey of multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, respondent MJTFs indicated methamphetamine point-of-sale distribution is a major (70.8%) or moderate problem (16.7%) in their jurisdiction (Figure 85). This data illustrate the widespread problem of this industry in Missouri.

Figure 85
**Seriousness Of Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



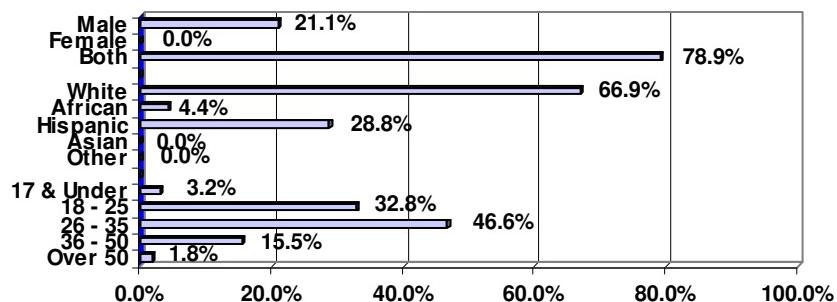
An analysis of responses from the surveyed MJTFs indicates methamphetamine is distributed in many locations. A majority of respondents identified private residences (90.5%) as point-of-sale locations for this drug (Figure 86). MJTFs also perceived methamphetamine sales are commonly made from vehicles (71.4%), hotels / motels (66.7%), bars and nightclubs (57.1%), and streets / parking lots (52.4%).

Figure 86
**Locations Of Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



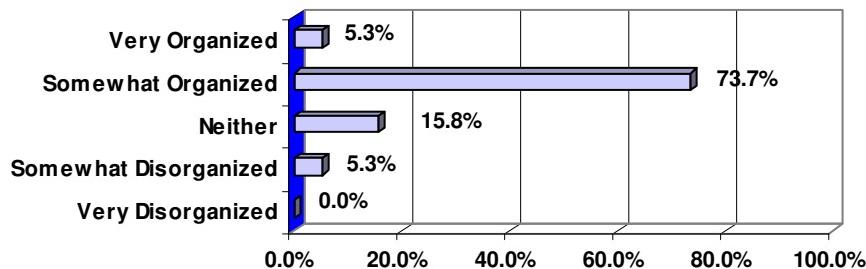
The industry survey also indicates both males and females are involved in distributing and selling methamphetamine. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 78.9% stated participants are of both sexes (Figure 87). The respondents also indicated whites (66.9%) are the primary group involved in this industry. However, several respondents reported involvement by Hispanics (28.8%) and African Americans (4.4%). All age groups are involved in this industry although most participants are between the ages of 18 and 35. Young adults between the ages of 26 and 35 were the most frequently mentioned group (46.6%) followed by persons aged 18 through 25 (32.8%).

Figure 87
**Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In
 Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By
 Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



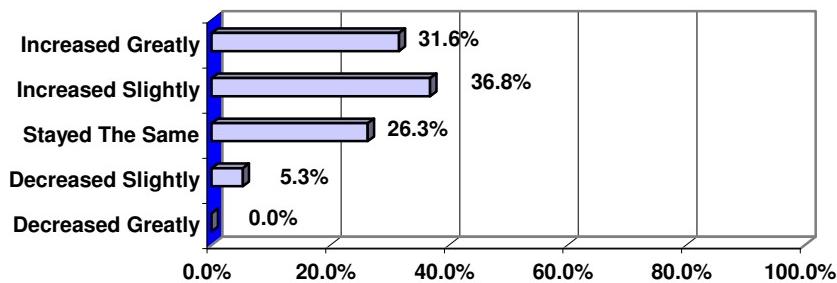
The level of organization associated with this industry probably reflects that methamphetamine originates from somewhat disorganized to very organized clandestine laboratory operators. Of the MJTFs identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, 79.0% indicated participants are somewhat organized to very organized. Only 5.3% of the respondent MJTFs perceived this industry as somewhat disorganized (Figure 88).

Figure 88
**Organization Levels Associated With Methamphetamine
 Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By
 Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



Point-of-sale distribution of methamphetamine is increasing throughout the State. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 68.4% responded point-of-sale distribution is slightly or greatly increasing (Figure 89). Another 26.3% of the respondent MJTFs did not indicate a change in this industry.

Figure 89
**Trends Of Methamphetamine Point-Of-Sale Distribution As
 Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



Heroin / Opiates

Like cocaine, heroin and its derivatives are imported into Missouri and distribution / point-of-sale is limited to specific regions of the State. Most heroin entering the U.S. originates from South America and Mexico, but it also is from Southwestern and Southeastern Asia. The NDIC reports points of entry on the U.S. and Mexican border are most commonly used to smuggle heroin into the U.S. Mexican and South American produced heroin is transported directly to Los Angeles other states for additional distribution. Asian heroin is usually smuggled into the U.S. via eastern seaboard or west coast cities via commercial air carriers and then transported to regional distribution centers. Asian heroin entering Missouri generally is distributed through Chicago.

According to *Street Drugs* 2008 Edition, “cheese” heroin is on the rise as a new alternative to plain heroin. “Cheese” is made by mixing Black Tar with Tylenol PM. This combination is highly addictive, and the low purchase price for as little as \$2.00 per dose, makes it a desirable choice for the age groups at secondary schools.

A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional drug task force data indicated heroin distribution and point-of-sale trafficking mostly impacts the St. Louis MSA. Of all heroin sale charges filed by task forces, 77.6% were filed by St. Louis MSA task forces. Following this region were Non-MSAs (12.1%), Joplin (6.9%), and Kansas City and Columbia MSAs with (1.7%) each. No heroin sale charges were filed by task forces in other MSAs.

Analyses of heroin / opiate quantities seized by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicate distribution of these drugs is limited in Missouri compared to marijuana, cocaine / crack cocaine, or methamphetamine. Since Fiscal Year 2004 the amount of seized heroin has increased but the greatest amount of heroin was seized in Fiscal Year 2006 when 1,331 ounces of heroin / opiates were seized. In fiscal year 2007 the amount decreased to 739 (Figure 90).

Figure 90
**Ounces Of Heroin / Opiates Seized By
 Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
 FY 2001 Through FY 2007**

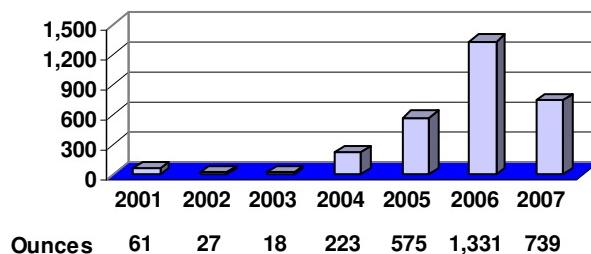
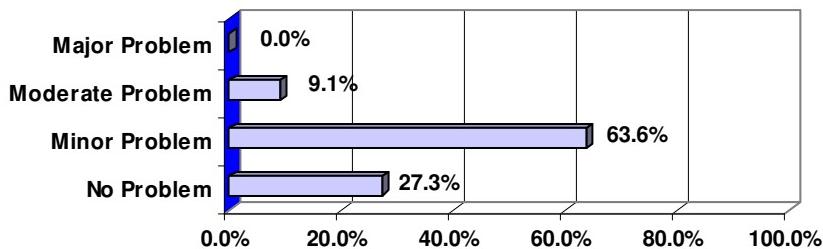


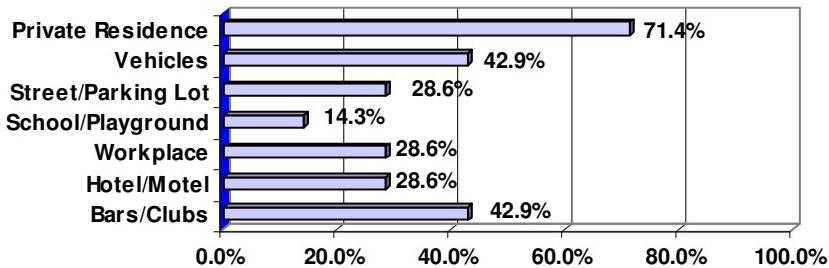
Figure 91
Seriousness Of Heroin / Opiates
Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



An analysis of industry profiles conducted by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces indicates heroin distribution and point-of-sale is a problem in only some parts of the State. Of the surveyed MJTFs, only 9.1% responded this industry is a major or moderate problem (Figure 91).

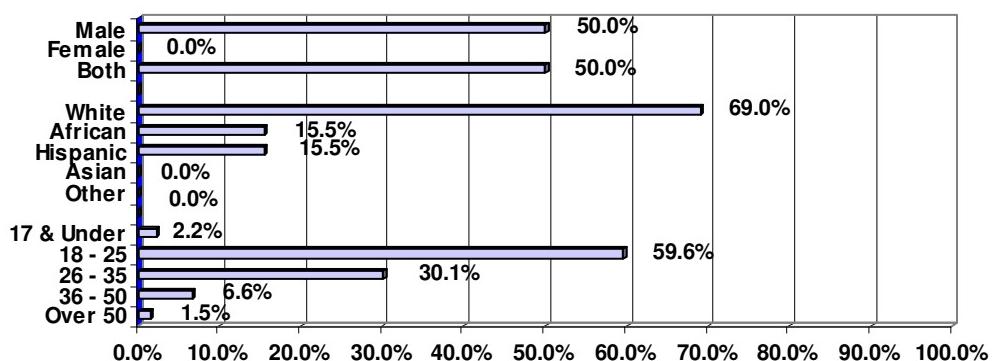
The surveyed MJTFs also indicated sales of these illicit drugs occur at several common locations. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a major or moderate problem, 71.4% indicate sales of heroin / opiates are conducted in private residence (Figure 92). Heroin sales also were noted by MJTFs to occur in vehicles (42.9%) and bars / nightclubs (42.9%).

Figure 92
Locations Of Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By
Multi-Jurisdictional
Drug Task Forces



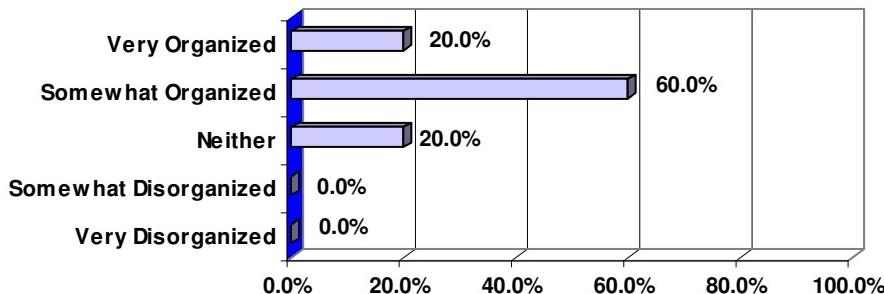
Persons involved with heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution typically are young white adults of both genders. Of the MJTFs identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, 50.0% indicated both males and females are involved in heroin trafficking (Figure 93). In addition, 69.0% indicated whites are involved in this industry. Persons aged 18 through 25 were identified as industry participants by 59.6% of the MJTFs and persons aged 26 through 35 were identified as participants by 30.1% of the task forces.

Figure 93
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



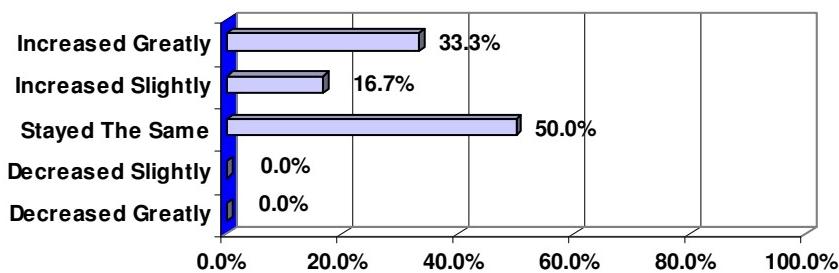
Multiple levels of organization are associated with heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution. Of the MJTFs identifying this industry as a major or moderate problem, 80.0% indicated heroin / opiates trafficking is somewhat to very organized (Figure 94). Another 20.0% of the MJTFs stated this industry is neither organized nor disorganized.

Figure 94
Organization Level Associated With Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



While heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution is limited regionally, this industry is increasing in some regions and remaining constant in others. Of the MJTFs indicating heroin / opiates point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, 50.0% have experienced some or great increases in their jurisdictions (Figure 95). However the other half (50%) of the MJTFs indicated the growth of industry is remaining constant in their jurisdictions.

Figure 95
**Trends Of Heroin / Opiates Point-Of-Sale Distribution
As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force**

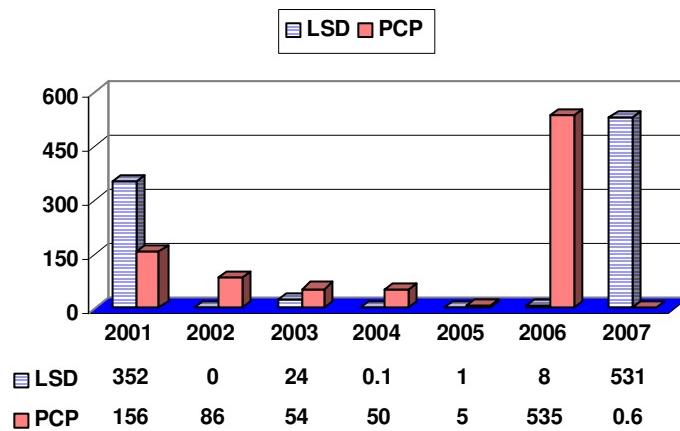


Hallucinogens

LSD (lysergic acid diethyl amide) and PCP (phencyclidine) are the more commonly abused hallucinogens in Missouri. The NDIC reports LSD is produced by a small network of chemists located in California and the Pacific Northwest. To a lesser extent, LSD is produced throughout the country by individuals. It typically is sold in crystal, tablet, or liquid forms. Liquid LSD is ingested in sugar cubes, gelatin squares, or blotter paper available in single to multi-thousand dosage units. The NDIC reports PCP is produced by California street gangs. PCP encountered in Missouri is sold as PCP laced cigarettes, cigars, or marijuana. It also is found in liquid, tablet, and powder forms in the State.

Analyses of LSD and PCP quantities seized by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces for fiscal year 2002 through 2005 indicated distribution of these drugs is not a significant industry in Missouri. Since 2005, hallucinogen seizures have increased and in fiscal year 2006 and 2007 there was a significant seizure of 535 ounces of PCP and 531 ounces of LSD reported (Figure 96).

Figure 96
**Ounces Of LSD And PCP Seized By
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces
FY 2001 Through FY 2007**

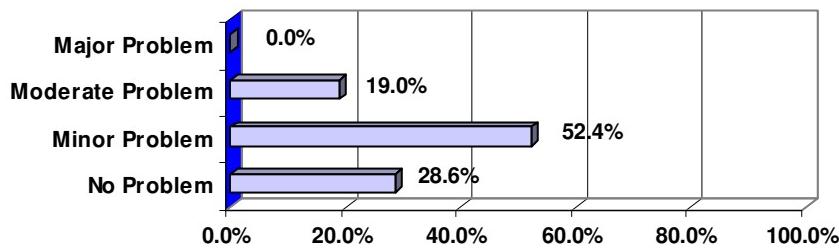


A 2007 regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional drug task force data indicates hallucinogen distribution and point-of-sale trafficking impacted only St. Louis MSA reflecting PCP. Of all fiscal year 2007 hallucinogen (LSD) sale charges filed by task forces, 37.0% were filed in the Joplin and Non-MSA. St. Louis (7.4%) and Springfield (18.5%) MSAs filed LSD sale charges.

The point-of-sale distribution of hallucinogens was perceived as a moderate problem only in several regions of Missouri. Of the MJTFs responding to a drug industry survey, only 19.0% identified hallucinogen point-of-sale

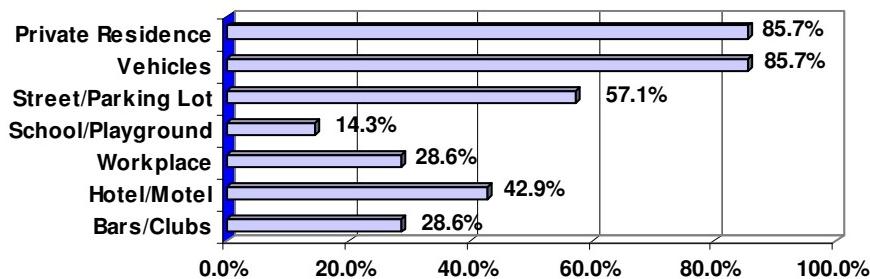
distribution as a moderate problem (Figure 97). Another 81.0% of the task forces reported hallucinogen distribution and point-of-sale was minor or not a problem in their jurisdictions.

Figure 97
Seriousness Of Hallucinogen Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived
By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



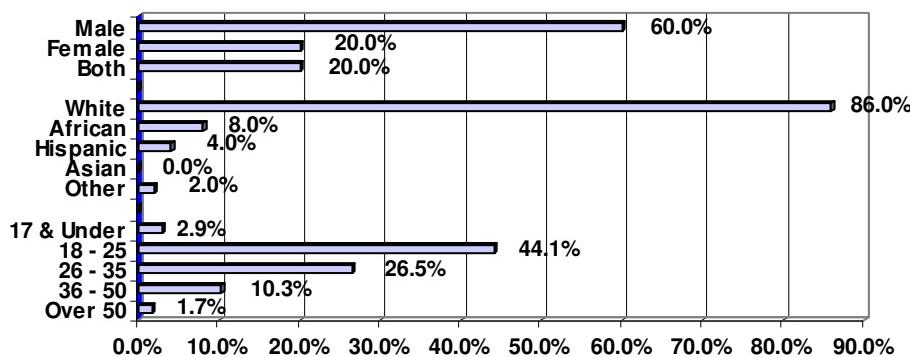
Hallucinogens are sold primarily from private residences or vehicles. Of the MJTFs that indicated hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution is a minor or moderate problem, 85.7% stated hallucinogens are sold out of private residences and vehicles (Figure 98).

Figure 98
Locations Of Hallucinogen Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived
By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



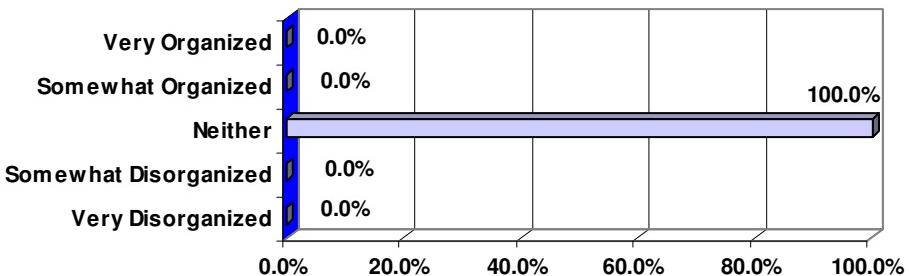
Participants in hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution are commonly white, young to middle aged adults. Of the MJTFs indicating hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution as a moderate or minor problem, 60.0% said only males are involved in the industry, but 20.0% indicated both males and females participate (Figure 99). Over three-quarters (86.0%) of the MJTFs indicated participants are white and nearly three-fourths (70.6%) indicated participants are between the ages of 18 and 35.

Figure 99
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved In Hallucinogen
Point-Of Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Juriisdictional Drug
Task Forces



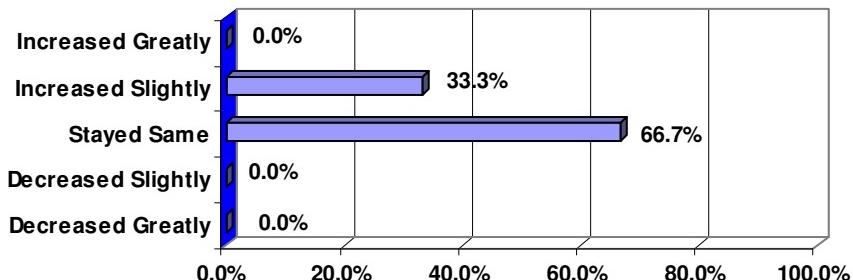
All of the MJTFs identified hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution as loosely organized (Figure 100). Although it is not known if organization patterns are drug specific, it is conceivable that one organizational level is found for LSD sale and one for PCP sale.

Figure 100
Organization Levels Associated With Hallucinogen Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Two distinct trends are apparent for hallucinogen point-of-sale distribution in Missouri. Of the MJTFs indicating this industry is a moderate or minor problem, one-third (33.3%) responded it increased slightly (Figure 101). However, the other two-thirds (66.7%) of the MJTFs indicated hallucinogen sales remained constant. Although not known empirically, this bimodal distribution may reflect point-of-sale trends of LSD compared to PCP.

Figure 101
Trends Of Hallucinogen Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



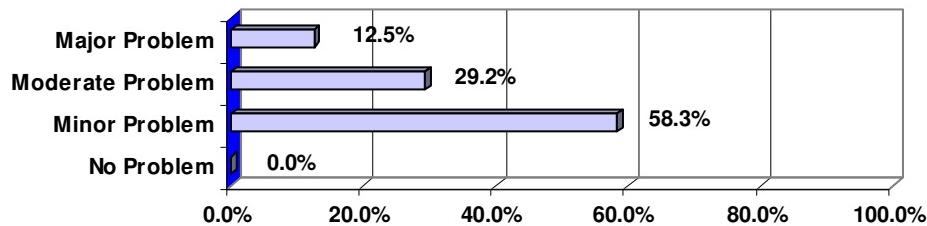
Ecstasy

MDMA (3,4 methylenedioxymethamphetamine) or Ecstasy has been on the increase for the past few years. As noted by the NDIC, ecstasy is a stimulant with mild hallucinogenic properties and is taken orally in tablet or capsule form. The emergence of high-energy, all-night dance clubs and sometimes 2 to 3 day parties known as raves has increased use of ecstasy because user's energy is increased and sensory perceptions are heightened, enhancing their rave experience. These clubs are becoming particularly popular with teenagers and young adults. According to the DEA, clandestine laboratories in rural areas of the Netherlands and Belgium produce approximately 80 percent of this drug consumed worldwide. Other countries where MDMA laboratories have been found include Canada, Australia, Germany, and several Eastern European countries. Ecstasy is smuggled into New York, Los Angeles, and Miami on commercial airline carriers from Europe, Canada, and Mexico. From these U.S. cities, it is distributed to other states, including Missouri, by couriers on domestic commercial flights or mail / packages services.

In an industry profile 2007 survey completed by multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, 41.7% of the respondents reported ecstasy was a major or moderate problem (Figure 102). Another 58.3% of the MJTFs indicated this

industry was a minor problem. These results suggest distribution and sale of ecstasy is restricted to certain areas of the State.

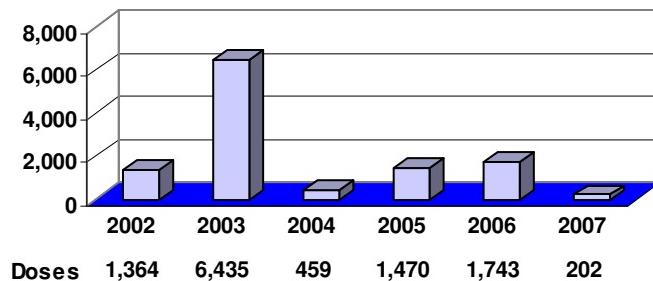
Figure 102
Seriousness Of Ecstasy / Designer Drug Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



A regional analysis of multi-jurisdictional drug task force data also indicates ecstasy point-of-sale trafficking most impacts the St. Louis MSA. Of all ecstasy charges filed by task forces, 62.9% were filed in the St. Louis MSA. This region was followed by Non-MSA (18.6%), Kansas City (7.1%), St Joseph (7.1%), and Springfield (4.3%). No ecstasy charges were filed by task forces in other Missouri MSAs.

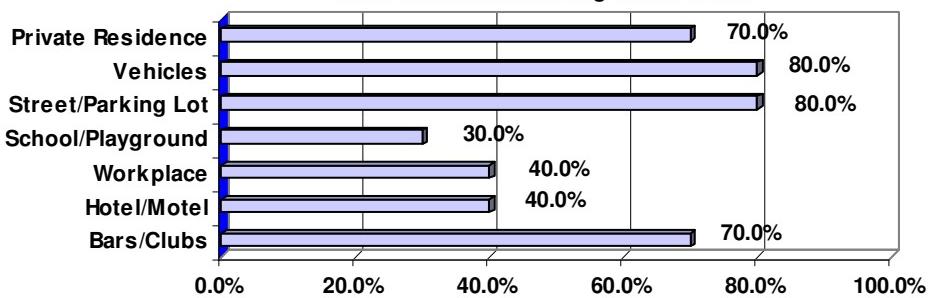
Analysis of ecstasy seized by MJTFs indicated point-of-sale distribution of this drug is not as significant as point-of-sale of marijuana, cocaine / crack cocaine, or methamphetamine. In fiscal year 2007, 202 ounces of ecstasy was seized, but seizures have been much more in subsequent years (Figure 103).

Figure 103
Doses Of Ecstasy Seized By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces FY 2002 Through FY 2007



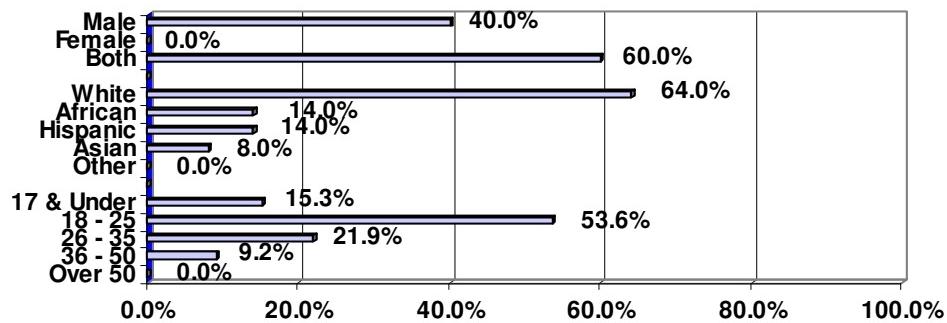
As indicated by MJTFs in a drug industry survey, ecstasy is most commonly sold from vehicles and on streets / parking lots. Of the task forces that indicated ecstasy is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions, 80.0% stated ecstasy is sold from vehicles and 80.0% indicated the drug is sold on streets or parking lots. Also, of these MJTFs, 70.0% indicated ecstasy point-of-sale distribution occurs in bars / nightclubs and private residences (Figure 104).

Figure 104
Locations Of Ecstasy / Designer Drug Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Not surprisingly because of the popularity of ecstasy use in rave clubs, the majority of MJTF survey respondents reported it is predominately distributed by white adults between the ages of 18 and 25. Of the MJTFs indicating ecstasy point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, 60.0% identified both males and females as industry participants, 64.0% identified whites as participants, and 53.6% identified persons aged 18 through 25 as persons involved (Figure 105).

Figure 105
Demographic Characteristics Of Persons Involved Ecstasy / Designer Drug Point-Of Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



Ecstasy point-of-sale distribution appears to have some level of organization in the State. Of the MJTFs noting this industry as a major or moderate problem, 60.0% indicated it is somewhat or highly organized (Figure 106).

Figure 106
Organization Levels Associated With Ecstasy / Designer Drug Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

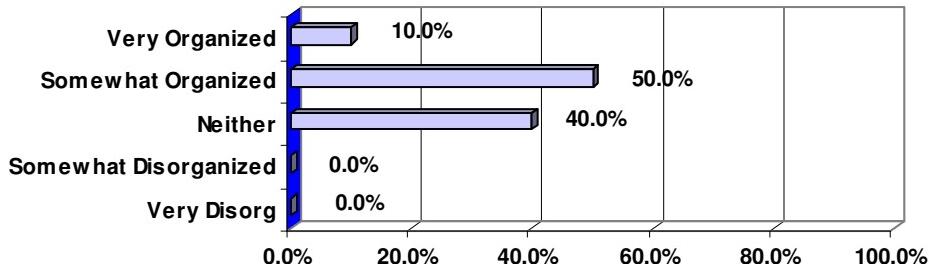
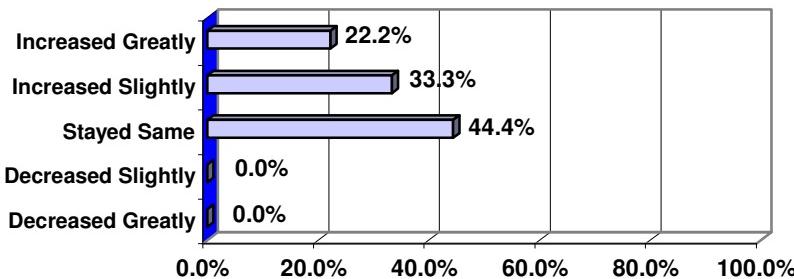


Figure 107
Trends Of Ecstasy / Designer Drug Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



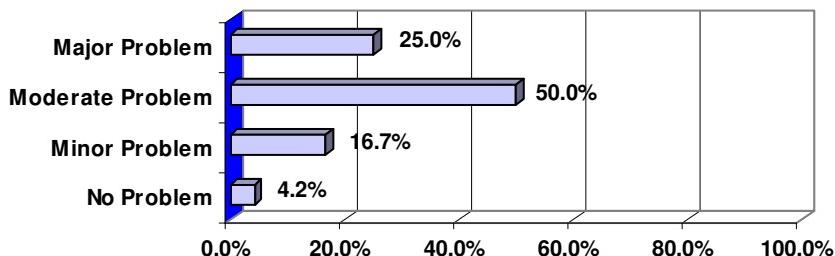
Ecstasy point-of-sale distribution also appears to be becoming a greater problem in Missouri. Over one-half (55.5%) of the MJTFs that indicated ecstasy distribution / point of sale is a moderate or major problem stated the industry is slightly or greatly increasing (Figure 107).

Pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceutical drugs include narcotics, depressants, and stimulants that are available by medical prescription. Illicit use and distribution and point-of-sale of pharmaceuticals is becoming a problem in some parts of the State. The NDIC reports most abused pharmaceutical drugs are illegally obtained by forged prescriptions, improper prescribing, and theft. However, pharmaceuticals are increasingly being obtained from Mexico or Internet pharmacies supplied by sources in Mexico or other foreign countries.

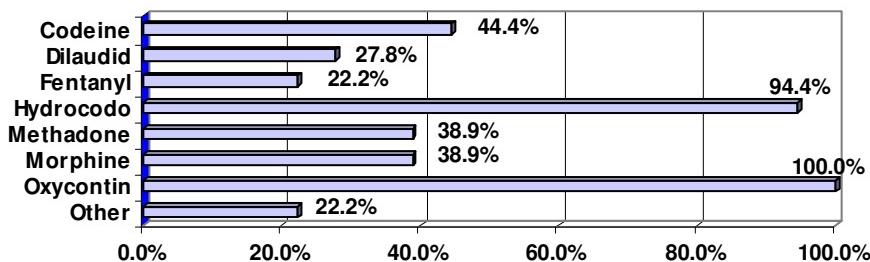
Three-fourths (75.0%) of the MJTFs responding to a drug industry 2007 survey indicated point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs is a major or moderate problem in their jurisdictions (Figure 108). All MJTFs identified pharmaceutical drugs and OxyContin as the drugs being illegally distributed.

Figure 108
Seriousness Of Illegal Pharmaceutical Drugs Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



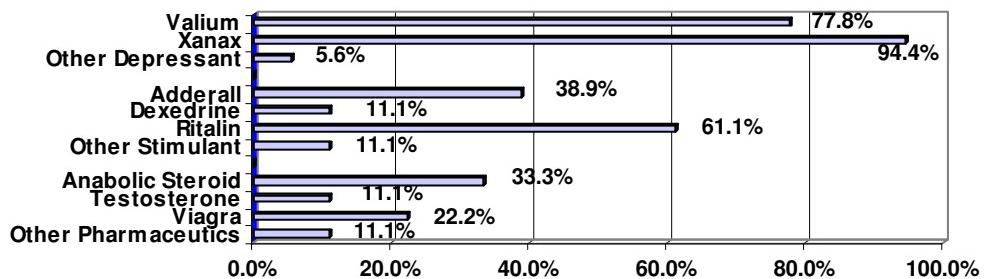
Although many types of pharmaceutical narcotics are distributed illegally in the State, certain ones are more widely distributed. Of the MJTFs that indicated pharmaceutical point-of-sale distribution is a major or moderate problem, 100.0% identified oxycodone (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet, Percodan) as the most illegally distributed pharmaceutical narcotic, and 94.4% identified hydrocodone (e.g., Lorcet, Lortab, Tussionex, Vicodin) as the next most illegally distributed pharmaceutical narcotic (Figure 109). As reported by the NDIC, OxyContin is frequently abused as a heroin substitute because it offers a reliable strength and dosage level. The drug has euphoric effects, mitigates pain, and decreases withdrawal effects associated with heroin abstinence. OxyContin is produced to be taken orally in tablet form, but abusers often chew the tablets or crush tablets and inhale the powder. It also is dissolved in water and injected by abusers.

Figure 109
**Types Of Illegal Narcotics Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived
 By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



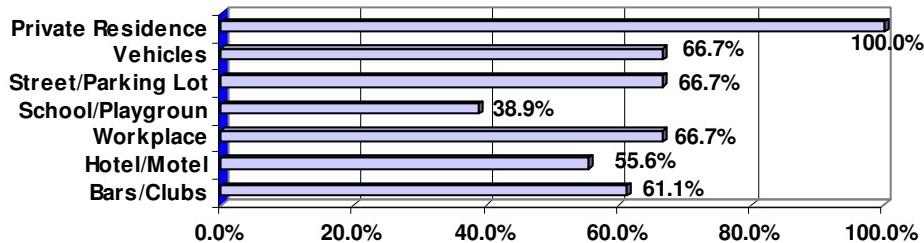
Commonly abused depressants include benzodiazepines alprazolam (i.e., Xanax) and benzodiazepine diazepam (i.e. Valium). The euphoric effects of depressants and countering stimulant effects are the primary reasons for illicit use of these drugs. Of the MJTFs that perceived pharmaceutical point-of-sale distribution as a major or moderate problem, 94.4% indicated Xanax is the most common depressant illegally distributed (Figure 110). Stimulants are legitimately prescribed to treat attention disorders, obesity, and narcolepsy. Because these drugs increase user's concentration, alertness, and energy, they are commonly misused. Dextroamphetamine (e.g., Adderall, Dexedrine) and methylphenidate (e.g., Ritalin, Methylin, Concerta) are the more commonly abused stimulants. Over one-half (61.1%) of the MJTFs that perceived point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs as a major or moderate problem indicated Ritalin is the most common stimulant illegally distributed.

Figure 110
**Types Of Illegal Depressants, Stimulants, And Other Pharmaceutics Point-
 Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived
 By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**

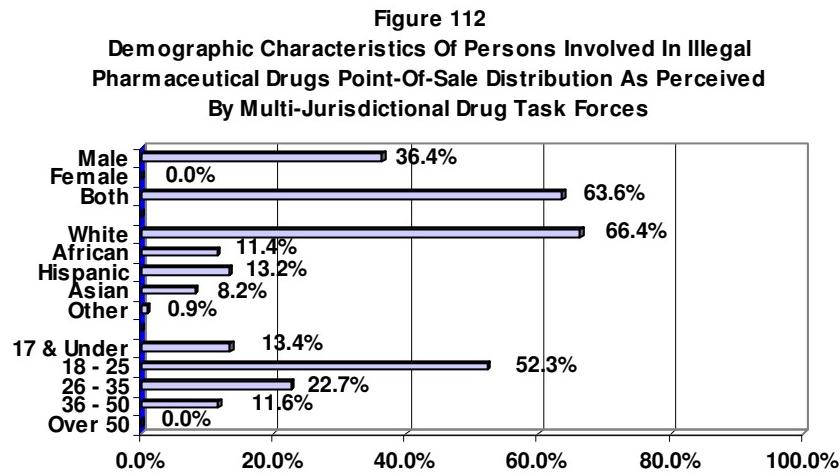


Locations of point-of-sale of pharmaceuticals occur primarily in individual's homes. All MJTFs noting this industry as a major or moderate problem identified residences as locations for illegal distribution of pharmaceuticals (Figure 111). Other pharmaceutical point-of-sale locations perceived by MJTFs include vehicles (66.7%), on streets / parking lots (66.7%), and at workplaces (66.7%).

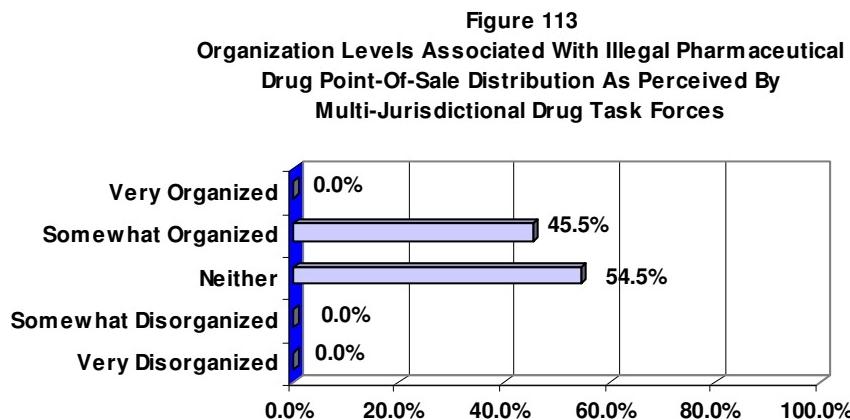
Figure 111
**Locations Of Illegal Pharmaceutical Point-Of-Sale Distribution As
 Perceived By Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**



Most distributors of illegal pharmaceutical drugs are white males and females aged 18 and older. Of the MJTFs noting this industry as a major or moderate problem, 63.6% identified both males and females participate in point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs (Figure 112). In addition, 66.4% noted whites are involved in the industry and 75.0% of the respondent MJTFs perceived persons aged 18 through 35 illegally distribute pharmaceuticals drugs.

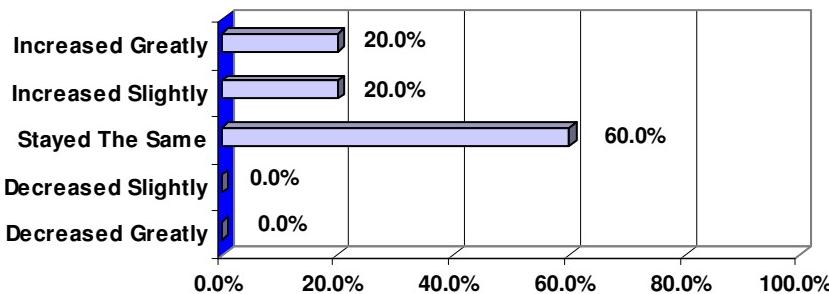


Point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs is becoming an organized industry. Of the respondent MJTFs noting this industry as a major or moderate problem, less than half (45.5%) indicated industry participants are somewhat organized (Figure 113). Another 54.5% of the MJTFs indicated the industry is neither organized nor disorganized.



This industry does not appear to be increasing or decreasing in Missouri. Of the MJTFs that perceive point-of-sale distribution of pharmaceutical drugs as a major or moderate problem, 40.0% noted it is increasing and 60.0% said the trends of illegal pharmaceutical drug point-of-sale distribution is staying the same (Figure 114).

Figure 114
Trends Of Illegal Pharmaceutical Drug
Point-Of-Sale Distribution As Perceived By
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces



New Illicit Drugs

Over time, new illicit drugs and support industries appear in Missouri. State crime laboratories were asked to identify new illicit drugs found in cases they processed. A discussion of new drugs identified by crime laboratories in Fiscal Years 2004 through 2008 follows.

Club Drugs

Club drugs are commonly sold and abused at dance clubs and raves by adolescents and young adults. Included in this new group of drugs are GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate), ketamine, Rohypnol, BZP (N-benzylpiperazine), MDMA (discussed in Ecstasy section), and TFMPP (1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl) piperazine).

Because GHB and Rohypnol have sedative properties, they have been used to facilitate sexual assaults. Victims are quickly rendered unconscious when they unknowingly ingest GHB or Rohypnol that has been added to their drinks by an offender. Once consciousness is regained, victims have no memory of assault and only a sense they were sexually violated.

With the exception of the prescription form of gamma-hydroxybutyrate (Xyrem), GHB is an illegal substance produced in domestic and foreign laboratories. The NDIC reports GHB is known to be produced in parts of Florida, Nevada, Texas, Oregon, and the Midwest. Foreign produced GHB is produced in Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Israel. Rohypnol is sold legally in several foreign countries but not the U.S. The drug is commonly smuggled into the U.S. from Mexico where prescriptions are not required for purchase. Rohypnol is taken orally as tablets or crushed into powder and snorted or dissolved in liquid for injection or oral ingestion.

Ketamine is legally used in veterinary medicine as a rapidly acting preoperative anesthetic and for emergency surgeries. In addition to its analgesic properties, ketamine is known to affect users as a stimulant, depressant, and hallucinogenic. It is produced legally in the U.S. as well as Belgium, China, Colombia, Germany, and Mexico. Because it is very difficult to produce in clandestine laboratories, ketamine is illicitly obtained by theft from domestic and foreign veterinary offices or smuggled from Mexico.

Cathinone (Khat)

Cathinone is a Schedule 1 substance obtained from the fresh leaves of a flowering evergreen shrub native to Northeast Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Leaves are chewed quickly, usually within 48 hours following harvest, because of the limited shelf life of the plant. Ingestion of the drug affects users by increasing their heart rate and blood pressure and reportedly sharpens their concentration and increases their energy. When chewed in moderation Khat alleviates fatigue and reduces appetite.

Khat users in the U.S. are typically immigrants from Somalia, Ethiopia, and Yemen. Khat is used casually and as part of religious ceremonies. Other demographic groups have been reported to use Khat and it is expected to

become increasingly available. Due to the less appealing nature of its effects and short period of potency, Khat's popularity will be limited.

Salvia

Salvinorin A is a hallucinogen derived from the perennial herb *Salvia Divinorum* of the mint family native to Oaxaca, Mexico. While not native to the U.S., it has been grown indoors as well as outdoors in Hawaii and California. Salvinorin A is administered by smoking or chewing the plant or by ingesting tea brewed from *Salvia Divinorum*. The plant is typically purchased on the Internet from "head shops" in California, Hawaii, Missouri, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin. Although the drug is widely available and unregulated, its popularity is not expected to significantly increase because of its antisocial hallucinogen effect on users. High doses of salvia can cause unconsciousness and short-term memory.

Alkyl Nitrites (Poppers and Snappers)

Poppers are small bottles filled with liquid alkyl nitrates. Once used to ease chest pain (angina) alkyl nitrates are now used recreationally as an inhalant.

Nitrates often are considered a special class of inhalants. Unlike most other inhalants, which act directly on the central nervous system, nitrates act primarily to dilate blood vessels and relax the muscles. While other inhalants are used to alter mood, nitrates are used primarily as sexual enhancers. Some people have been using Viagra along with "Poppers", where the combination has led to deaths.

Violent Crime In Missouri

Crime and the threat of being victimized have a continuing impact on Missouri citizens. In a public opinion survey conducted by the MSHP in 2008, Missouri citizens were asked to rank ten social issues facing America in order of importance. These issues were analyzed based on their being ranked as one of the top three problem areas in the nation (i.e., ranked 1, 2, or 3). Crime was considered the most important social issue followed by Drug Abuse and Health Care. The 2005 survey responses were quite different in ranking than 2008. Homeland Defense & Security was considered the most important social issue followed by Health Care and third ranked was Public Education.

In this survey respondents also were asked the extent to which they were concerned about being victimized by crime. Of the respondents 40.6% indicated they were seriously or moderately concerned about being victimized by crime in their residence or neighborhood. Also, respondents were concerned about being victimized by crime while traveling Missouri roadways. Of the total, 49.0% indicated they were seriously or moderately concerned. An even higher proportion were concerned about being involved in a traffic accident while traveling on Missouri roadways. Of the total, 59.0% indicated they were seriously or moderately concerned. One of the primary sources of data related to the occurrence of violent crime in Missouri is the Missouri Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. This information system contains data on the number of violent crimes reported to police as well as arrests made for violent crime incidents. In 2001, reporting to the UCR Program became mandatory for all Missouri law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies' compliance to this mandate is nearly 100%. Prior to 2001, UCR statistics were based on a voluntary reporting standard and, as a result, did not contain complete statewide violent crime data. However, computational techniques were employed to *estimate* the actual amount of violent crime in Missouri. In addition, rates per 100,000 populations were used based on reporting agency crime and population data only. Caution is recommended when comparing UCR statistics from years before and after the mandate was initiated.

In the UCR Program, eight major offenses are used to measure the magnitude of crime. These offenses are included because of their frequency of occurrence and the fact they are most likely to be reported to law enforcement agencies. These eight offenses are: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four make up the Violent Crime Index.

Violent Crime

In 2007, 27,026 violent crime index offenses occurred in the State of Missouri. In other words, one violent crime was committed every 19.4 minutes.

On a per 100,000 population basis, 465.0 violent crime index offenses were committed in 2007. Comparing the 2006 violent crime rate with 2007 (549.7 vs. 465.0), Missouri experienced a 15.4% decline (Figure 115). Comparing annual rates of change in violent crime since 1994, Missouri has experienced a 37.3% decrease in violent crime on a per 100,000 population basis (Figure 116). Although there is a decrease, this critical social issue must continue to remain in focus of the public and private sector.

Figure 115
Missouri Violent Crime Rate
1994 - 2007

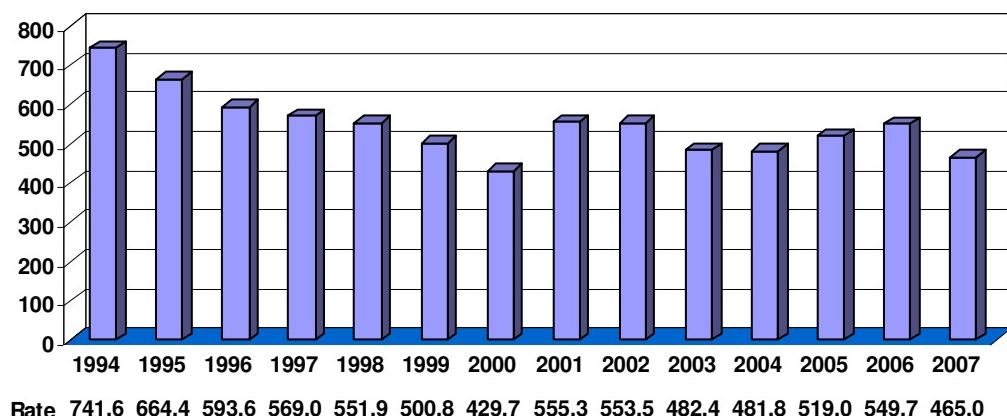
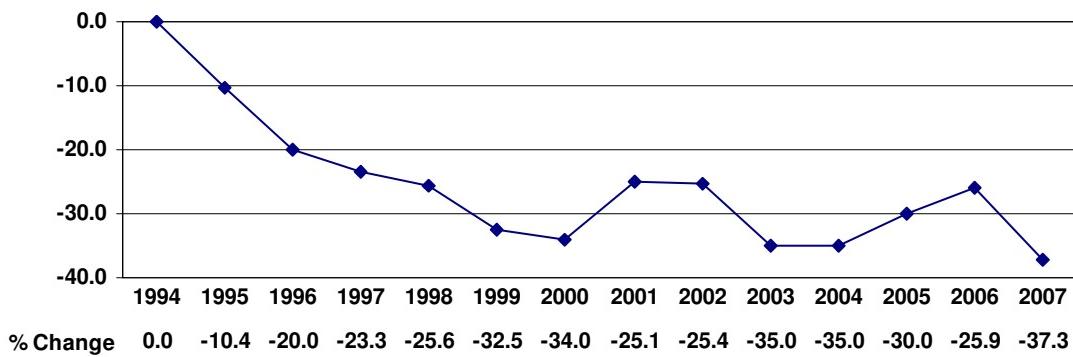


Figure 116
Missouri Violent Crime Rate
Percent of Change
1994 - 2007



Murder

Although murder is the least frequently occurring violent index offense, it is the most important since loss of life is involved. Since 1994, the murder rate has continued a declining trend through 2000. But in 2001 the murder rate slightly increased. Then continued a declining trend through 2003 (Figure 117). The murder rate decreased from 6.6 in 2006 to 6.3 in 2007, a 4.5% decrease. Comparing annual percents of change for this offense since base year 1994, Missouri has experienced a 40.6% decline (Figure 118).

Figure 117
Missouri Murder Rate
1994 - 2007

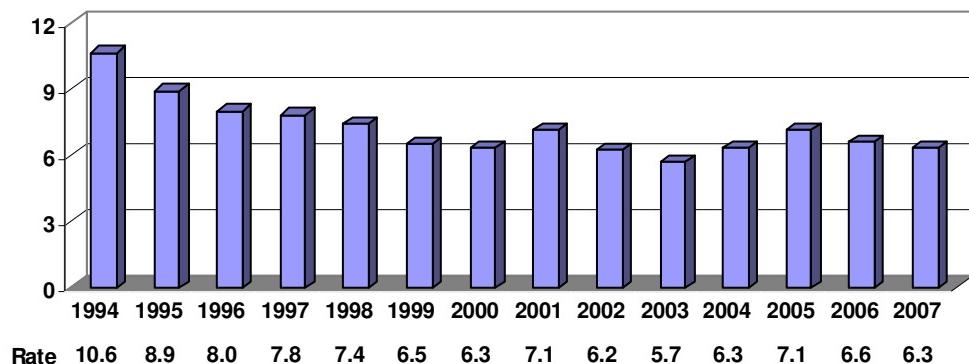
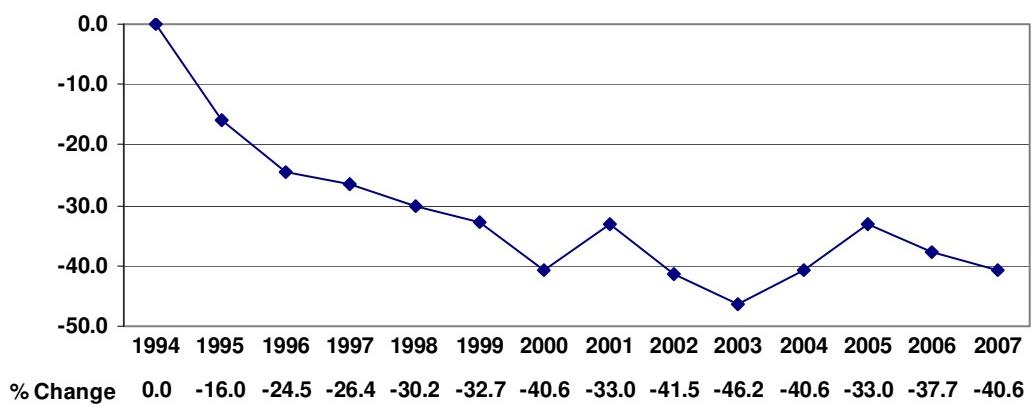


Figure 118
Missouri Murder Rate
Percent of Change
1994 - 2007



Rape

In 1994, the rape offense rate per 100,000 populations was 37.1 (Figure 119). An examination of the long-term trends associated with this offense shows a steady decrease since that year, except for a small increase in 2002. In 2007 Missouri experienced a decline in rape offenses compared to 2006, realizing a 15.1% decrease. When examining annual rape percents of change since base year 1994, Missouri experienced an overall 30.5% decrease in 2007 (Figure 120).

Figure 119
Missouri Rape Rate
1994 - 2007

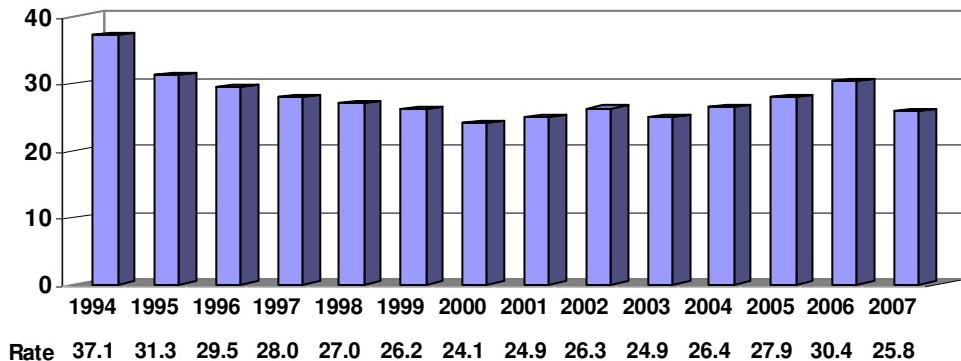
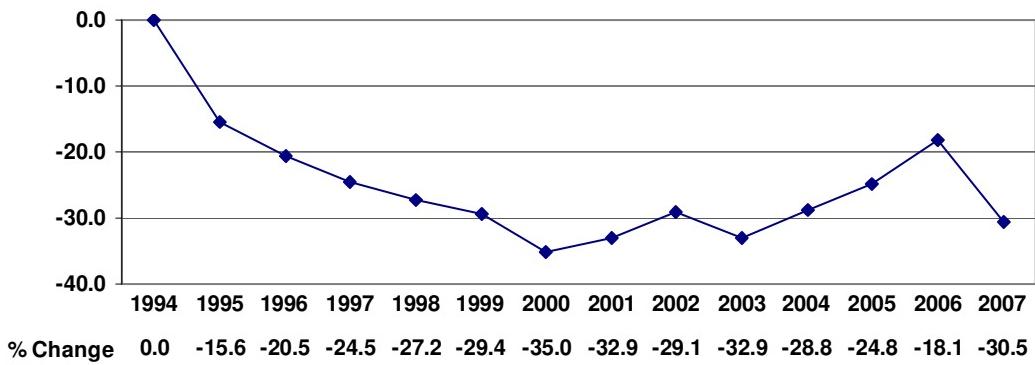


Figure 120
Missouri Rape Rate
Percent of Change
1994 - 2007



Robbery

The robbery offense rate per 100,000 populations was 217.0 in 1994 (Figure 121). It is apparent from examination of the long-term trends of robbery offense rates per 100,000 populations that this offense continually decreased since that year. In 2007, Missouri experienced a decline in robbery offenses compared to 2006, and realized an 18.4% decrease. When compared to base year 1994, Missouri has experienced an overall 50.8% decrease in 2007 (Figure 122).

Figure 121
Missouri Robbery Rate
1994 - 2007

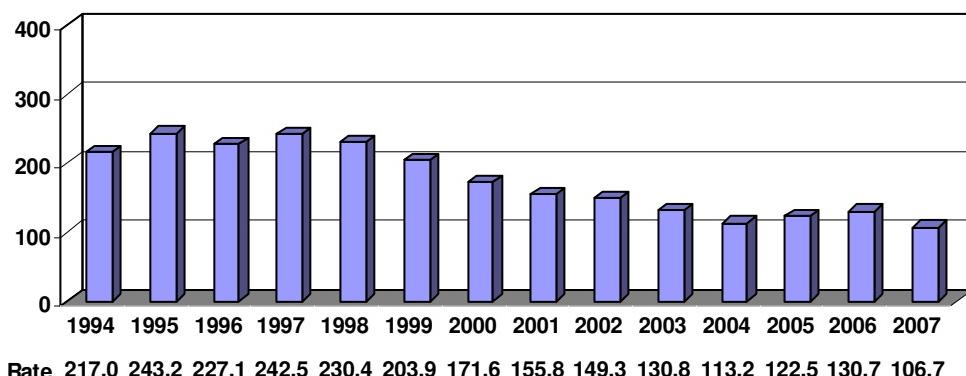
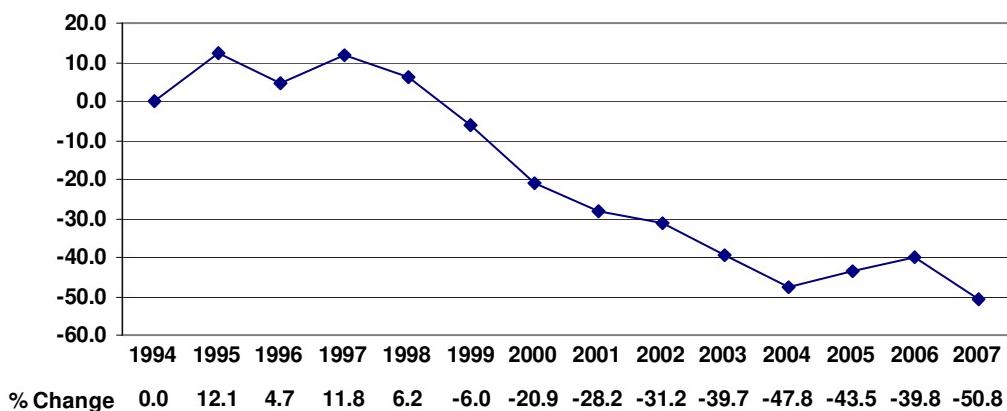


Figure 122
Missouri Robbery Rate
Percent of Change
1994 - 2007



Assault

On a 100,000 populations base, Missouri experienced 326.2 aggravated assaults in 2007 (Figure 123). When examining long-term trends using 1994 as a base year, assaults decreased through 2000 and then increased in 2001 and 2002. In 2007, Missouri experienced a decline in aggravated assaults compared to 2006, realizing a 14.6% decrease. However, compared to 1994, Missouri had a 29.6% decrease in this offense type in 2007 (Figure 124).

Figure 123
Missouri Aggravated Assault Rate
1994 - 2007

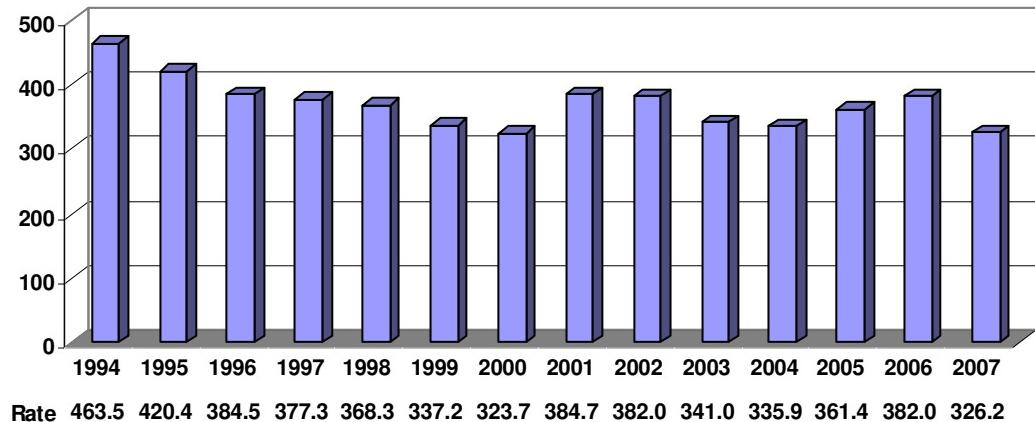
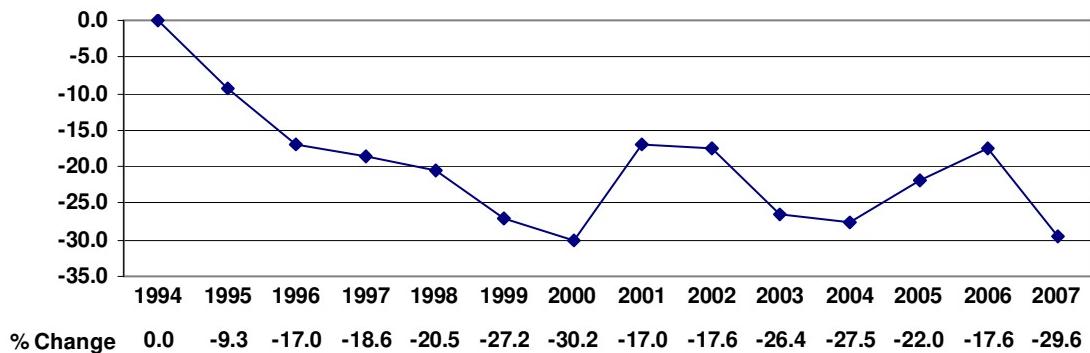


Figure 124
Missouri Aggravated Assault Rate
Percent of Change
1994 - 2007



SECTION III. Resource Needs

Problem Areas and Responses

Law Enforcement Programs (inclusive of Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces)

Problem

- Decreasing budgets and an increasing demand for law enforcement agency services requires adequate resources for illicit drug and violent crime problems throughout the State of Missouri
- Increase in Methamphetamine Laboratory discoveries
- Increase drug arrests
- Increase drug seizures
- Transportation of illicit drugs throughout the State of Missouri
- The Missouri Criminal Justice system continues to address crime and related issues in a “reactive manner”
- The Missouri Criminal Justice system continues it’s reactive response in a status quo fashion
- The Missouri Criminal Justice system has not adopted an innovative and aggressive philosophy in their approach to crime and drug related issues
- The Missouri Criminal Justice system is not global in their project vision

Proposed Response

- Maintain and develop programs to provide resources and manpower for Law Enforcement efforts supporting Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces, street level drug enforcement, Marijuana eradication and sting operations
- Implement and maintain current programs providing equipment to Law Enforcement
- Upgrade State and local criminal justice information systems to improve illicit drug and violent crime case processing
- Implement specialized training programs for informant handling, drug investigations, and evidence processing
- Promote cooperation between Federal, State and Local agencies to address the problems
- Focus and enhance Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force programs, Interdiction programs, and single agency units to address the illicit drug problem in Missouri
- Implement specialized training programs for officer safety when encountering Methamphetamine Labs, including protective clothing and equipment
- Implement specialized training for handling and disposal of hazardous substances from Meth Labs
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for CJ/LE strategic planning and contract administration
- Continue efforts to upgrade criminal information systems to capture data needed to perform illicit drug and violent crime strategic planning
- Promote a criminal justice philosophy that’s far reaching and global in perspective
- Promote inner agency and other organizational partnerships
- Promote innovative “outside the box” thinking
- Promote new strategies and methodologies in dealing with drug and crime related problems

Prosecution and Court Programs

Problem

- The top two social concerns of Missouri citizens are drug abuse and crime
- Decreasing budgets and increased demand for criminal justice services
- Increased filing of drug related charges throughout Missouri state court systems

- Increase in enforcement and prosecution programs resulting in an increase of drug related charges
- Increased arrests and prosecution arising from increased use of illicit drugs
- Increase demand for manpower and resources
- Child abuse has been increasing at an alarming rate
- Missouri was ranked 8th in child abuse and neglect fatalities in the United States in 1997
- Funding is limited for specialized investigators and prosecutors
- Funding is limited for specialized training for investigators and prosecutors
- Funding is limited for specialized equipment needed for child abuse and neglect investigations

Proposed Response

- Maintain and enhance current community policing programs in Missouri designed to increase community and Law Enforcement partnerships
- Develop and implement new public awareness and crime prevention programs targeting drug abuse and crime
- Continue to implement Community Oriented Programs across the state of Missouri
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for CJ/LE strategic planning and contract administration
- Promote cooperation and communication between Law Enforcement and communities
- Continue efforts to upgrade state and local criminal justice information systems to improve illicit drug and violent crime case processing
- Increase support, training and technology for court services
- Promote the enhancement of Prosecutorial and defense programs statewide
- Provide offender based education, and life skills training
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for CJ/LE strategic planning and contract administration.
- Promote specialized investigative and prosecutorial units to investigate child abuse and neglect cases
- Promote and increase specialized training for child abuse and neglect investigations and prosecution
- Increase specialized equipment needed for child abuse and neglect investigations
- Continue efforts to upgrade state and local criminal justice information systems to improve illicit drug and violent crime case processing
- Address defendant's needs through effective case management
- Develop and continue current court delay reduction programs to relieve the back log of court cases and expedite court process.
- Implement court supervised drug treatment programs which would be alternatives to incarceration
- Continue to provide alternative sentencing programs

Prevention and Education Programs

Problem

- Increased arrests and prosecution arising from increased use of illicit drugs and violent crime
- Increased youth participation in the use and sale of illicit drugs
- Increased youth participation in the use of alcohol

Proposed Response

- Develop and continue juvenile treatment and intensive supervision programs within the Missouri Division of Youth Services
- Develop and continue adult drug treatment programs with the Missouri Department of Corrections
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for CJ/LE strategic planning and contract administration
- Address defendant's needs through effective case management
- Implement court supervised drug treatment programs which would be alternatives to incarceration

Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs

Problem

- Untimely, inadequate, and incomplete reporting of criminal histories due to current reporting methods
- A need for uniform reporting standards
- Increase in drug arrests throughout Missouri causing back log for crime laboratories
- Inadequate manpower and resources

Proposed Response

- Continue efforts to upgrade State and local criminal justice information systems
- Implement data collection, analysis, and evaluation components for CJ/LE strategic planning and contract administration.
- Upgrade State and local criminal justice information systems to improve illicit drug and violent crime case processing
- Provide resources and equipment for the enhancement of over burdened crime laboratories throughout the state of Missouri to expedite the prosecution of drug offenders
- Provide funding for state-of-the-art equipment and supplies for analysis for narcotic and violent crime evidence
- Promote innovative analysis techniques
- Maintain an acceptable turn around time for evidence processing

SECTION IV. Priorities and the National Drug Control Strategy

Strategic Plan Implementation Status

Following is an overview of the 2007 / 2008 four-year Strategic Plan.

Implementation of the 2007 / 2008 JAG funding year began with the review of project applications by a grant review committee consisting of the DPS - CJ / LE Program staff and individuals from the criminal justice and private sector. Approximately 52 requests for funding were reviewed within the approved project categories as described below. The grant evaluation process was competitive in nature, and only those grant applications determined to coordinate with the goals and objectives of the statewide strategy were considered for funding. Thirty-four (34) grant awards were made to state and local recipients. The federal award to the State of Missouri, during this report period, was \$6,235,117. Following is a brief summary on each category funded through the DPS - CJ / LE Program during the 2007 / 2008 funding cycle.

Law Enforcement Programs

Funding for Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force projects was the largest funding category for the DPS - CJ / LE Program during funding year 2007 / 2008. The DPS - CJ / LE Program awarded \$4,964,379.25 to 28 multi-jurisdictional/multi-agency enforcement groups throughout the state. Of the 114 counties in the state of Missouri, 95 were active participants / members of the multi-jurisdictional enforcement effort.

The focus of this category is the multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency counter-drug enforcement effort. During this reporting period, the DPS - CJ / LE Program began placing more emphasis on the collaboration and partnerships required to breed success within the multi-jurisdictional approach to drug enforcement. By placing greater emphasis on the establishment of a comprehensive Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement between all partners of the multi-jurisdictional enforcement group, a more comprehensive understanding of responsibilities and expectations exists. Additionally, greater emphasis is now placed on the establishment of a Board of Directors, responsible for the collective decision making process of each multi-jurisdictional enforcement group.

During 2007 / 2008, the illicit drug methamphetamine continued to be a priority for an aggressive law enforcement strategy, designed to slow or halt the spread of this drug. As the scope of the methamphetamine problem extends beyond the capabilities of a single entity, many partnerships have been forged in response to this threat to public safety, public health and the environmental sovereignty of our state. Through local, state and federal collaborations and a continued aggressive response, we anticipate the rise in methamphetamine related activity to peak and eventually decline.

During the past three fiscal years, the following statistics were collected for the 28 DPS - CJ / LE Programs funded Multi-Jurisdictional Enforcement Task Forces in the State of Missouri. The following statistics are an example of the data collected through the Quarterly Progress Report. More detailed information can be reviewed in Section III and IV of this report.

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Arrested with one or more drug charges	6,670	7,430	5,472
Arrested with no drug charges	1,374	1,263	1,451
Total drug arrests	9,044	8,693	6,923
Search warrants served	1,254	1,252	1,047
Consent searches performed	4,452	4,080	3,606
Methamphetamine labs seized/destroyed:	1,827	3,769	906
New drug distribution Organizations identified:	148	145	162
OUNCES OF DRUGS SEIZED	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Marijuana	176,497.13	311,137.66	179,388.80
Methamphetamine	3,058.79	3,200.06	6,720.88
Cocaine	14,597.60	14,232.00	17,967.60
Crack	833.03	5,919.25	666.63
Heroin	575.33	1,331.40	739.28
LSD	0.96	8.48	0.60
PCP	5.30	535.16	530.89
Ecstasy	36,612.80	29.35	202.37
Pseudoephedrine	6,508.65	3,282.01	280.16
Anhydrous Ammonia (gallons)	611.61	9,744.00	7,786.49
Other Drugs	1,531.29	39,815.20	1,315.45
Total value of all drugs seized	\$91,837,766	\$93,864,662	35,903,821

Top five drug arrest charge codes

FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Sale/Methamphetamine	Poss/Marijuana	Poss/Marijuana
Poss/Marijuana	Poss/Methamphetamine	Poss/Methamphetamine
Poss/Methamphetamine	Sale/Methamphetamine	Sale/Methamphetamine
Poss/Crack	Poss/Paraphernalia	Poss/Paraphernalia
Sale/Paraphernalia	Poss/Crack	Sale/Marijuana

*The above statistical data is obtained from the Quarterly Reports submitted by the multi-jurisdictional enforcement groups receiving JAG Program funding between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2007.

Prosecution and Court Programs

During the 2007 / 2008 funding cycle, this approved purpose area provided funding assistance to three (3) projects for an award of \$94,955.38. These programs are designed to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.

Prevention and Education Programs

During the 2007 / 2008 funding cycle, this approved purpose area provided funding assistance to one (1) project for an award of \$237,542.26. This program is designed to provide the proper supplies and reference materials to help safely respond to clandestine methamphetamine lab incidents

Corrections and Community Corrections Programs

No funding assistance provided to this approved purpose area during the 2007 / 2008 funding cycle.

Drug Treatment Programs

No funding assistance provided to this approved purpose area during the 2007 / 2008 funding cycle.

Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs

During the 2007 / 2008 funding cycle, this approved purpose area provided funding assistance to two (2) projects for an award of \$221,729.85. The enhancement of the state's ability to collect accurate criminal history record information, in a timely manner, remains a top priority for the State of Missouri. The ultimate goal of this approved purpose area is to provide the financial mechanism that will enable the State to collect the required criminal records data from all criminal justice entities and provide the appropriate storage mechanism within the Missouri Criminal Records Repository. In addition, local criminal justice agencies must be automated for criminal justice reporting to the state central repository if the reports are to be timely, accurate and complete.

Missouri Department of Public Safety – Administration

During the 2007 / 2008 funding cycle, the Missouri Department of Public Safety utilized \$157,313.44 of the Edward Byrne Memorial State Justice Assistance Grant Program funds for administrative cost associated with the management and coordination of the JAG Program. The Missouri Department of Public Safety is able to support, in part or in whole, the DPS CJ / LE Program staff and supporting DPS staff.

SECTION V. Selected Programs

Program Description and Evaluation Methods

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG) provides criminal justice authorities with substantial support in their endeavors to address Missouri's illicit drug and violent crime problems. The U.S. Department Justice, Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA) administers this program at the federal level and the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) administers it at the state level. In Missouri, this program is known as the Criminal Justice / Law Enforcement Program (CJ/LE) and will be referred to as CJ/LE throughout this report.

Program evaluation is an essential CJ/LE responsibility required by its enabling legislation. To meet this responsibility, BJA has provided states with guidelines, technical training, and support for assessing CJ/LE projects. In Missouri, the DPS has contracted with the Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP), Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to administer the evaluation component of the CJ/LE program and play a major role in development of Missouri's Drug and Violent Crime Strategy.

The following is a description of the 2007 - 2008 Evaluation Plan developed by SAC and approved by DPS. These evaluations are mostly administrative or process in nature.

PROSECUTOR AND COURT PROGRAMS

This purpose area provides financial assistance to implement and enhance the response of criminal justice agencies to criminal activity. Training of law enforcement, prosecution, judicial and medical staff on handling or processing criminal cases as well as establishment of communication between involved criminal justice agencies leads to effective problem resolution.

Efficiency evaluations designed for:

Washington County / City of Potosi Special Investigator of Crimes Against Children
St. Louis City Community Crime Strike force
St. Louis City Circuit Attorney's Office Domestic Violence Investigator

WASHINGTON COUNTY AND CITY OF POTOSI SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR OF CRIMES

AGAINST CHILDREN PROGRAM: This program continues support of a special investigator to collaborate with Washington County, City of Potosi, and Washington County 24th Judicial Circuit Juvenile Department to investigate crimes involving children. The goals of the program are: 1) Improve the criminal justice system's response to serious child abuse cases through collaborative agency efforts; and 2) Specialize and improve investigations and increase prosecution rates of child abuse offenders. The objectives of the program are: 1) Coordinate a multidisciplinary team investigating child abuse cases; and 2) Increase training of child abuse protocol to county criminal justice agencies.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Hours expended by Special Investigator on child abuse and child involved domestic violence cases.
- Hours expended by team agencies on child abuse and child involved domestic violence cases.
- Number of serious sexual and physical child abuse cases investigated.
- Prosecution rate of serious sexual and physical child abuse cases.
- Conviction rate of serious sexual and physical child abuse cases.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

ST. LOUIS CITY CRIME COMMUNITY STRIKE FORCE: This project continues to support a special unit with the St. Louis Circuit Attorney's Office to focus on suppression, law enforcement activities, and crime prevention techniques in areas with specific crime problems, known as "Hot Blocks". The goal of the project is to increase community safety and reduce criminal activity. This goal will be achieved by: 1) Effectively utilizing Circuit Attorney's Office resources to make greatest impact on residents' safety; 2) Collaborating with St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department with response and prevention of crime in areas with specific crime problems; 3) Enhancing prosecution and implementing deterrence strategies; 4) Establishing strong law enforcement presence in high crime rate areas; and 5) Providing community education and foster communication with residents.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Number of "Hot Block" areas identified in City of St. Louis and number of offenders prosecuted for crimes in these areas.
- Number of collaborative responses made by St. Louis Circuit Attorney's Office and St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department.
- Number of prosecution enhancement and deterrence strategies implemented.
- Number of law enforcement responses made to "Hot Block" neighborhoods.
- Pre and post program comparative crime rates for "Hot Block" areas.
- Number of community crime education activities performed.
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

ST. LOUIS CITY CIRCUIT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVESTIGATOR: This project continues support of a misdemeanor domestic violence investigator to work with the St. Louis Attorney's Office domestic violence attorney. The goal of this project is to increase community safety and reduce domestic violence in the City of St. Louis. This goal will be achieved by two objectives: 1) The focus will be on misdemeanor domestic violence incidents through cooperative efforts of the Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Investigator and the Circuit Attorney Office Violent Unit; 2) Effort will be focused on enhancing misdemeanor domestic violence investigation, evidence collection, and trial preparation for prosecution.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Number of domestic violence cases prosecuted by the St. Louis City Attorney's Prosecutors Office. At the end of the contract period, the rate of change in domestic violence cases prosecuted compared to a like period prior to the grant project.
- Number of domestic violence cases investigated and directly prosecuted by the domestic violence team.
- Number of non-domestic violence cases investigated and prosecuted by the domestic violence team.
- Number of domestic violence victims provided information of support services.
- Hours expended on domestic violence investigation, evidence collection, and trial preparation.
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

This purpose area provides supplies and reference materials to Missouri law enforcement, fire service, and other emergency response officials to help them promote safety and educate officers and the public on issues that affect themselves and the environment.

Efficiency evaluations designed for:

State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources Clandestine Drug Lab Collection Station

STATE OF MISSOURI - DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY COLLECTION STATION:

This continuing project supports the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Emergency Response Section, Environmental Services Program to expand and enhance an existing project of responding to methamphetamine clandestine laboratory clean up requests. The goal of this project is to increase safety and reduce risk of injury to the staff, the public, and the environment exposed to clandestine laboratories. This goal will be achieved by three objectives: 1) Provide proper supplies and reference material to Missouri law enforcement, fire service, and other emergency response officials; 2) Provide supplies for processing and disposal of clandestine drug lab materials to clandestine drug laboratory collection stations; and 3) Provide on-site responses to clandestine methamphetamine laboratory incidents, when requested by law enforcement, fire station, and other emergency officials.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and services employed to support the project.
- Amount and type of supplies purchased specifically to reduce methamphetamine laboratory related injuries of emergency responders.
- Number of injury and non-injury related laboratory incidents responded to.
- Amount and type of supplies purchased specifically for processing and disposal of clandestine drug laboratory materials from clandestine drug laboratory collection stations.
- Number of requests for on-site assistance to clandestine methamphetamine laboratory incidents by type of requestor (law enforcement, fire service, and other emergency response officials).
- Number of on-site responses to requests for assistance to clandestine methamphetamine laboratory incidents, by type of requestor (law enforcement, fire service, and other emergency response officials).
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

PLANNING, EVALUATION, AND TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

Local criminal justice agencies must be automated if their reporting to the State Central Repository is to be timely, accurate, and complete. When local agencies are automated and linked to the State Repository, they are able to search federal criminal files, state and federal wanted files, and other databases. Criminal justice databases are important tools when fighting crime and protecting citizens

Efficiency evaluation designed for:

MSHP Missouri Criminal History Improvement Program
MSHP Administrative Data Analysis And Problem Identification

MSHP MISSOURI CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM: This continuing project is designed to enhance the capabilities of Missouri's Criminal History Records System (CHRS) and coordinate efficient reporting to CHRS by responsible criminal justice agencies. This program is part of the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) who's goal is to assist states with improving criminal history record completeness, automation, and accuracy, and development of programs to support the National Instant Check System (NICS). The goal of the Missouri program is to improve reporting of criminal history to the criminal history repository. Program objectives are: 1) Maintain staffing levels required to support and enhance each agency's criminal reporting system; 2) Provide staffing levels to install each agency's respective reporting system at both local and state level offices; and 3) Provide required training to each agency mandated to report criminal history.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the program.
- Number of system enhancements and / or modifications made to CHRS interfaces, between criminal justice agencies, including MSHP, MOPS, OSCA, and MPCA.
- Number of staff assigned to each funded agency that are responsible for maintaining, enhancing, and installing respective reporting systems.
- Number of training sessions provided by each funded agency, number of persons receiving training, and man-hours expended by funded agencies on training.
- Number of reconciled fingerprint cards with arrest, prosecution actions, and court dispositions before and after grant period.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of the project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

MSHP ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM:

This continuing project involves establishing a series of policies, procedures, systems, and reporting recommendations. The State of Missouri will effectively manage the Justice Assistance Grant by analyzing drug and violent crime environment in the State; assessing effectiveness of existing programs; and offering data and interpretive analysis support for development of new programs. The Missouri State Highway Patrol, coordinating their activities with Department of Public Safety's State Administrative Agency program staff, will complete the following project goals: 1) Provide base-line information to properly assess Missouri's illicit drug and violent crime problems; 2) Support successful administration of Missouri's Justice Assistance Grant by providing needed research, evaluation, and data processing services; 3) Enhance capabilities of Missouri's criminal justice information systems deemed mission critical in supporting statewide illicit drug and violent crime problem analysis as well as for grant administration; and 4) Enhance Missouri's UCR data collection application and output report application.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management, training, and support services employed to implement the project.
- Assistance provided in successful development and / or modification of Missouri's drug and violent crime strategy required under the Justice Assistance Grant including, but not limited to, conducting a statewide illicit drug and violent crime problem analysis.
- Number of research services provided to DPS, Missouri criminal justice authorities, and other public officials.
- Assistance provided in development and implementation of evaluation criteria and information systems for programs supported under the Justice Assistance Grant. Publication of a report describing all approved research designs.
- Technical assistance provided in maintenance of UCR summary-based information system input, file maintenance, and output software.
- Technical assistance provided for UCR training and report requirements, quality assurance reviews / audits, and assistance to local agencies in reporting procedures.
- Number of CHRS training programs developed on CHRS fingerprint and case disposition processing.
- Quality control procedures and programs developed and employed to monitor CHRS fingerprint and case disposition reporting compliance.
- Number of seminars and conferences attended in support of the Justice Assistance Grant.
- Other major work effort and activities performed under auspices of this project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

This purpose area focuses on multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency counter drug enforcement effort and emphasis is placed on collaboration and partnerships within the multi-jurisdictional approach to drug enforcement. A comprehensive understanding of responsibilities and expectations by task force partners is established with memorandums of understanding / agreements between all partners of multi-jurisdictional enforcement groups. A board of directors is responsible for the collective decision making process of each multi-jurisdictional enforcement group.

Methamphetamine is a priority for aggressive law enforcement strategy designed to slow or halt the spread of this drug. Because problems associated with methamphetamine transcend boundaries, partnerships have been forged to address public safety, public health, and the environment sovereignty of Missouri. Through local, state and federal collaborations and a continued aggressive response, we anticipate the decline in methamphetamine related activity noted in previous fiscal years will continue.

Efficiency evaluation designed for:

Jackson County Drug Abatement Response Team (DART)

Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System designed for:

Bootheel Drug Task Force
Buchanan County Drug Strike Force
Cameron NITRO Drug Task Force
Clay County Drug Task Force
Combined Ozarks Multi-Jurisdictional Enforcement Team
East Central Drug Task Force
Franklin County Narcotics Enforcement Unit
Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force
Jasper County Drug Task Force
Jefferson County Municipal Enforcement Group
Kansas City Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force
Lafayette County Narcotics Unit
Lake Area Narcotics Enforcement Group (LANEG)
Mid-Missouri Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force
Mid-Missouri Unified Strike Team and Narcotics Group (MUSTANG)
Mineral Area Drug Task Force
North County MEG Multi-Jurisdiction Drug Task Force
North Missouri (NOMO) Drug Task Force
Northeast Missouri (NEMO) Narcotics Task Force
Platte County Multi-Jurisdictional Enforcement Group
South Central Drug Task Force
Southeast Missouri (SEMO) Drug Task Force
Southwest Missouri Drug Task Force
St. Charles County Regional Drug Task Force
St. Clair Community Narcotics Enforcement Team (CNET) Drug Task Force
St. Louis City Metro Multi-Jurisdictional Undercover Drug Program
St. Louis County Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force

JACKSON COUNTY DRUG ABATEMENT RESPONSE TEAM (DART): This project continues support to DART, a multi-jurisdictional initiative to identify and shut down drug houses and street level narcotics operations in thirteen municipal jurisdictions in Jackson County. The goal of this program is to eliminate illegal drug activity in the Jackson County community by coordinating and utilizing several sources. Through these efforts, the quality of life in the target area is restored and protected. Suspected drug activity can be anonymously reported to DART members who then communicate the information to law enforcement for investigation. DART also coordinates street level investigations, buy / bust and reverse sting operations, property fire and housing code inspections of suspected drug houses, and notification of drug activity and its consequences to property owners. Property owner seminars, community presentations, and citizen training given on recognition of drug activities are provided by DART members.

EVALUATION DESIGN: The grantee will be evaluated on the following criteria:

- Overall project management and support services employed to implement the project.
- Number of citizen reports of drug activity received by DART.
- Number of drug houses and drug distribution operations closed.
- Number of property owners trained on drug activity recognition.
- Number of buy / bust / reverse sting operations coordinated with Patrol officers, community police, and prosecutors.
- Number of property fire hazard and building code inspections completed, and number of notifications of drug activity made to property owners.
- Number of community organizations given drug awareness presentations or training.
- Other major work efforts and activities performed under auspices of this project.

The grantee is required to submit semi-annual and annual progress status reports on this project. Status reports should describe work completed and work in progress, as well as any impediments preventing the project from being successfully completed at the end of the contract period. The annual status report should cover the total grant period and address all evaluation criteria items described above.

Instructions for completing:

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Multijurisdictional Task Force
Quarterly Progress Report

This instruction sheet is to aid Multijurisdictional Task Force (MJTF) grantees in completing the required quarterly progress report for the Missouri Department of Public Safety.

- 1. Date Submitted** Self-explanatory
- 2. Grant Name**
- 3. Contact Person** As designated in MJTF contract with the Dept. of Public Safety
- 4. Contact Person's Agency Name**
- 5. E-Mail Address**
- 6. Phone No.** Self-explanatory
- 7. Quarterly Reporting Period**
- 8. Number of law enforcement agencies involved in multijurisdictional task force (MJTF) work activities**

The total number of law enforcement agencies comprising the MJTF as well as any others participating in MJTF work activities during the reporting period. (**DO NOT duplicate statistical data that has been reported by another participating agency.**)

- 9. Number of law enforcement officers participating in MJTF work activities**

A) and B): Self explanatory.

10. Investigations/Cases

A) The number of MJTF investigations/cases *active* at the start of the quarter. For the second and subsequent quarters, the number of "carried in" active cases should match those reported in Question 10 E) on the previous quarter's report. **Investigations/Cases** should be counted as those incidents involving task force action resulting in **post-response reports being written**. Until this occurs, tips and information received should be considered gathered intelligence, not individual cases.

B) The number of *new* investigations/cases initiated during the quarter.

C) The *total* number of MJTF cases active during the quarter. This number should be the sum of item A and item B.

D) The number of cases disposed of by the MJTF during the quarter.

E) The *total* number of cases *remaining active* at the end of the quarter. (Subtract item D from item C.)

NOTE: Enter this number on line 10. A) of the next Quarterly Progress Report.

F) The number of MJTF cases with evidence submitted this quarter to a State crime lab.

11. Arrest Activity

A) The number of people arrested and charged with one or more *drug* offenses.

B) The number of people arrested and charged with other criminal offenses *not* involving drugs.

For the *total* number of people arrested through MJTF actions during the quarter, add items A and B and enter the sum on the appropriate line.

C) All law enforcement charges associated with offenders arrested through MJTF actions during the quarter. All charges proffered against offenders are to be listed. Total *charges* must equal or exceed the total number of persons arrested. For example, a drug user is arrested for possession of crack. After arrest, he assaults an officer. The quarterly report should indicate a charge for crack *possession* listed under 1) Drug Paraphernalia/Possession and a charge for resisting arrest/assault against police listed under 3) Other Charges.

Result: One arrested person is reported with two charges (illicit drug possession and assault) from this single incident.

(NOTE: There is no longer a need to total the charges by category at the top of each column.)

- 1) The number and type of charges related to drug *paraphernalia/possession* during the reporting period.
- 2) The number and type of charges related to drug *sales and/or manufacturing* during the reporting period.
- 3) The number and type of *non-drug charges* during the reporting period.

12. Informant Expenses, Drug Purchases and Free Samples

- A) The number of drug buys made through MJTF activities during the reporting period.
- B) Dollar value of drugs purchased through drug buys during the reporting period.
- C) The number of reverse drug buys made through MJTF activities during the reporting period.
- D) Dollar value of reverse drug buys during the reporting period.
- E) The number of free drug samples received during the reporting period.
- F) The *estimated* dollar value of drugs received through free samples during the reporting period. Use the local street value of the drugs at the time they were received to make the estimate.
- G) The quantities and type of drugs acquired through drug buys, reverse drug buys, *and* free samples received during the reporting period. Enter the suspected drug type; do not wait for scientific lab examination results. Drug weights may be reported using various units of measure (kg., lb., oz, grams, etc.). For example, two kilos of cocaine are purchased from one distributor, another kilo is purchased from a second distributor in another case, five ounces are acquired through free samples, and eight grams are obtained from street buys during the quarter. In Section 12. E) 2) Cocaine, enter 3 in the "Kilograms" column, 5 in the "Ounces" column, and 8 in the "Grams" column.
- H) The total number of active informants paid during the reporting period.
- I) The total dollar amount expended acquiring information from active informants during the reporting period.

13. Tracking Drug Trafficking Organizations

- A) The number of new Drug Trafficking Organizational and/or Link Analysis Charts completed during the period through MJTF work activities.
- B) The number of new drug trafficking organizations identified through MJTF operations during the reporting period.

14. Search Warrants

- A) The number of search warrants *applied for* by the MJTF during the reporting period.
- B) The number of search warrants *authorized for service* by the MJTF during the reporting period.
- C) The number of search warrants *served* by the MJTF during the reporting period.

In the narrative (item #18), please indicate the number of warrants served in each county of your jurisdiction.

- D) The number of search warrants served by the MJTF during the reporting period *which resulted in drug and/or paraphernalia seizures*.
- E) The number of consent searches and "knock and talk" incidents involving the MJTF during the reporting period.

15. Marijuana Eradicated and Methamphetamine Drug Labs Destroyed

- A) The quantities of marijuana destroyed *through eradication operations* during the reporting period. Enter the suspected marijuana type; do not wait for scientific lab examination results. Marijuana weight may be reported using various units of measure (kg., lb., oz, grams, etc.). For example, 50 lbs. of wild "ditchweed", 32 kilos of cultivated marijuana, and 10 sinsemilla plants are destroyed through eradication during the quarter. In Section 15. A) 1) Wild, enter 50 in the "Pounds" column. On line 2) Cultivated, enter 32 in the "Kilograms" column. On line 3) Sinsemilla, enter 10 in the "Plants" column.

NOTE: If a quantity of marijuana is seized for evidence and *not destroyed*, enter it in Section 16.
B) The number of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed during the reporting period. Please indicate the number of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed in each county (see question 18). NOTE: If there is some question as to whether or not the destroyed lab is a methamphetamine lab, please contact Mr. Eric Shepherd, Missouri Department of Public Safety, at (573) 751-5997.

16. Drug Seizures

- A) The estimated *dollar value* of all drugs *seized* during the quarter. Use the local street value of the drugs at the time they were seized. NOTE: Do not include marijuana destroyed through eradication operations as reported in Section 15.
- B) The *quantities and type* of drugs *seized* during the reporting period. Enter the suspected drug type; do not wait for scientific lab examination results. Drug weights may be reported using various units of measure (kg., lb., oz, grams, etc.). For example, five kilos of cocaine are seized in three investigations/cases and 10 grams are seized in another during the quarter. In Section 16. B) 2) Cocaine, enter 5 in the "Kilograms" column and 10 in the "Grams" column.

17. Property Seizures/Forfeitures

The *number* and *estimated dollar value* of property *seized or forfeited* during the quarter by type. Enter seizures and forfeitures separately. If property is seized and forfeited during the same reporting period, enter the quantity and dollar value of the property under both the "Seized during reporting period" and "Forfeited during reporting period" columns.

18. Describe all work activities or areas of interest/concern not reported in the sections above. Also, please indicate the number of search warrants served and the number of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed in each county of your jurisdiction:

Indicate any other activity or information not reported elsewhere on this form that directly addresses any action and/or condition specified in your MJTF contract. In addition, include a description of any other activities that will assist the Department of Public Safety to properly review and evaluate the program. For example, it might be appropriate to describe (without *confidential* information or details) a lengthy intelligence operation which has not yet resulted in arrests or significant drug/asset seizures. Describe all special training programs completed by MJTF officers (SERT, polygraph, or criminal prosecution classes, for example). Please mention topics and areas of concern you would like to discuss at the next Dept. of Public Safety Task Force quarterly meeting. Also indicate the number of search warrants served and methamphetamine labs destroyed in each county of your jurisdiction for the reporting period.

19. Signature of Officer in Charge and 20. Date:

Sections 19 and 20 are self-explanatory.

Note: When completed, please return the original along with a copy to:

**Criminal Justice / Law Enforcement Program
Department of Public Safety
PO Box 749
Jefferson City, MO 65102**

If you have any questions on how to complete this form, contact Ms. Susan Kuebler at (573) 751-9000 ext. 2218

**Multijurisdictional Task Force
Quarterly Progress Report**

1. Date Submitted _____	2. Grant Name _____				
mo. day yr.					
3. Contact Person _____	4. Agency Name _____				
5. E-Mail Address _____	6. Phone Number () _____				
7. Quarterly Reporting Period _____ mo. yr. to _____ mo. yr.	Circle Quarter Number	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
8. No. of law enforcement agencies involved in multijurisdictional task force (MJTF) work activities _____					
9. No. of law enforcement officers participating in MJTF work activities					
A) Assigned Part Time	_____	B) Assigned Full Time	_____		
10. Investigations/Cases					
A) No. of active investigations/cases carried in from last quarter	_____				
B) No. of <u>new</u> investigations/cases initiated this quarter	+ _____				
C) Total No. of cases active during this quarter (Add item A to item B)	= _____				
D) No. of cases disposed of this quarter	- _____				
E) No. of cases carried into next quarter (Subtract item D from item C)	= _____				
F) No. cases with evidence submitted this quarter to a State crime lab	_____				
11. Arrest Activity					
A) No. of persons arrested for one or more drug offenses	_____				
B) No. of persons arrested for other types of criminal offenses (no drug charges)	+ _____				
Total No. of persons arrested (Add item A to item B) = _____					
C) Total No. of charges associated with arrests:					
1) Drug Paraphernalia/Possession	2) Drug Sales/Manufacture	3) Other Charges			
a) Marijuana	a) Marijuana _____	Resisting Arrest/			
b) Cocaine	b) Cocaine _____	Assault against Police			
c) Crack	c) Crack _____	_____			
e) Heroin/Opiates	e) Heroin/Opiates _____	c) Assault _____			
f) Hallucinogens – LSD	f) Hallucinogens – LSD _____	d) Child Endange _____			
g) Hallucinogens – PCP	g) Hallucinogens – PCP _____	e) Kidnapping _____			
h) Paraphernalia	h) Ecstasy _____	f) Weapons _____			
i) Ecstasy	i) Pseudoephedrine/	g) Other _____			
j) Pseudoephedrine/ Ephedrine	Ephedrine _____				
k) Anhydrous Ammonia	j) Anhydrous Ammonia _____				
l) Other illicit drugs	k) Other illicit drugs _____				

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12. Informant Expenses, Drug Purchases and Free Samples

- A) No. of drug buys made: _____
- B) Dollar value of drug buys during this period: \$ _____
- C) No. of reverse drug buys made: _____
- D) Dollar value of reverse drug buys during this period: \$ _____
- E) No. of free samples received: _____
- F) Estimated dollar value of drugs received from free samples during this period: \$ _____
- G) Drugs purchased and/or received from drug buys, reverse drug buys, and free samples (**Enter quantities at time of receipt**):

	Kilograms	Pounds	Ounces	Grams	Doses/Pills
1) Marijuana	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Cocaine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Crack	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Methamphetamine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) Heroin/Opiates	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) Hallucinogens - LSD	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7) Hallucinogens - PCP	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8) Ecstasy	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9) Pseudoephedrine/Ephedrine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10) Anhydrous Ammonia	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11) Other illicit drugs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
H) No. of active informants paid	_____				
I) Total dollars expended on active informants	\$ _____				

13. Tracking Drug Trafficking Organizations

No. of new Drug Trafficking Organization Charts and/or Link Analysis Charts completed this identified this quarter _____

- No. of new Drug Trafficking Organizations quarter _____

14. Search Warrants

- A) No. of search warrants applied for during this period: _____
- B) No. of search warrants authorized during this period: _____
- C) No. of search warrants served during this period: * _____
- D) No. of search warrants served resulting in drug and/or paraphernalia seizures: _____
- E) No. of consent searches conducted during this period: _____

* Please indicate (in the narrative) the number of warrants served in each county of your jurisdiction.

15. Marijuana Eradicated and Methamphetamine Drug Labs Destroyed - Indicate the types of marijuana destroyed through eradication operations. Indicate the number of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed as a result of search warrants, consent searches, arrests, and/or other multijurisdictional task force actions.

(Enter quantities at time of incident):

A) Marijuana destroyed:	Kilograms	Pounds	Ounces	Grams	Plant
1) Wild	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) No. of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed:	_____				

In the narrative, please indicate the county (or counties) the methamphetamine drug labs were destroyed and the number of labs destroyed in each county.

16. Drug Seizures - Describe the types of drugs seized as a result of search warrants, consent searches, and arrests. (Exclude drug buys and free samples):

A) Estimated dollar value of all drugs seized, based on local street cost: \$_____

B) Drugs seized (Enter quantities at time of seizure):

	Kilograms	Pounds	Ounces	Grams	Doses/Pills
1) Marijuana	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2) Cocaine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3) Crack	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4) Methamphetamine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5) Heroin/Opiates	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6) Hallucinogens - LSD	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7) Hallucinogens - PCP	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8) Ecstasy	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9) Pseudoephedrine/Ephedrine	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10) Anhydrous Ammonia	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11) Other illicit drugs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

17. Property Seizures/Forfeitures:

	Seized during reporting period		Forfeited during reporting period	
	Quantity	Est. Value	Quantity	Est. Value
A) Real Estate/Buildings and Homes	_____	_____	_____	_____
B) Real Estate/Land	_____	_____	_____	_____
C) Personal Property (Collector's items, stamp/coin collections, jewelry, etc.)	_____	_____	_____	_____
D) Motor Vehicles	_____	_____	_____	_____
E) Weapons	_____	_____	_____	_____
F) Currency (\$)	_____	_____	_____	_____
G) Other Assets - Describe:	_____	_____	_____	_____

18. Describe all work activities or areas of interest/concern not reported in the sections above. Also, please indicate the number search warrants served and the number of methamphetamine drug labs destroyed in each county of your jurisdiction.
-
-
-
-
-

19. Signature of Officer in Charge _____

20. Date _____

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Instructions For Completing
Missouri Department of Public Safety
Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces
Tally Sheets

These instructions are designed to aid you in filling out the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces (MJTF) tally sheets. Data entered then can be used to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report required by Department of Public Safety. **Use of these tally sheets is strictly optional.** If you currently have manual and/or automated systems available to complete the quarterly progress report, the tally sheets should not be used. However, if you do not, use of one or more, if not all, of the tally forms is recommended.

1. Case Log Tally Sheet (used to complete question 10 on MJTF quarterly progress report)

At the start of the reporting period, list all active investigations/cases carried in. As new investigations/cases are initiated, add them to this tally sheet. As investigations/cases are disposed of, annotate the appropriate entries on this sheet.

Quarter: Enter beginning and ending month and year of quarterly reporting period.

Case No.: Enter MJTF-related investigation/case number.

Date initiated: Enter month, day, and year investigation/case was originally initiated.

Status: Indicate whether case was carried in from a previous quarter or initiated in this quarter.

Disposed of in Quarter: Indicate whether or not case was disposed of this quarter.

Date of Disposal: If case was disposed of during this quarter, enter month, day and year of disposal.

Instructions on how to use this tally sheet to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report.

- 10A Sum number of investigations/cases identified as carry-ins on tally sheet.
- 10B Sum number of investigations/cases identified as initiated on tally sheet.
- 10C Sum items 10A and 10B.
- 10D Sum number of investigations/cases identified as being disposed of on tally sheet.
- 10E Subtract 10D from 10C to arrive at number of investigations/cases carried out.

2. Drug Acquisition Tally Sheet (used to complete questions 12, 15A, and 16 on MJTF quarterly progress report)

As drugs are acquired during reporting period as a result of MJTF work activities, they should be added to the tally sheet. If more than one type of drug is acquired in an investigation/case, they should all be listed.

Quarter: Enter beginning and ending month and year of quarterly progress report.

Date of Activity: Enter month, day, and year of drug acquisition.

Case No.: Enter MJTF-related investigation/case number.

Type of Acquisition: Indicate under what circumstances the drug was acquired. In marijuana eradication operations, if the marijuana is immediately destroyed, circle **4** for eradicated. If some marijuana is held for evidence, make a separate line entry using the same date of activity and case number and update the type of acquisition field with a **3** (seized).

Drug Type: Enter suspected drug type. Do not wait for scientific examination results. If drug type is marijuana, indicate if it was wild, cultivated, or sinsemilla.

Quantity: Indicate quantity of the drug acquired.

Measure: Indicate measure used to classify the quantity, such as kilograms, pounds, plants, etc.

Est. \$ Value: Indicate actual or estimated dollar value of drugs acquired.

Instructions on how to use this tally sheet to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report.

- 12A Sum number of drug buys by examining "Type of Acquisition" field on tally sheet.
- 12B Of those identified as drug buys, sum estimated dollar values.
- 12C Sum number of reverse drug buys by examining "Type of Acquisition" field on tally sheet.
- 12D Of those identified as reverse drug buys, sum estimated dollar values.
- 12E Sum number of free samples by examining type of acquisition field on tally sheet.
- 12F Of those identified as free samples, sum estimated dollar values.
- 12G Of those identified as drug buys, reverse drug buys, or free samples, identify quantities by drug type.
- 15A Of those identified as eradicated, sum quantities by marijuana type.
- 16A Of those identified as seized, sum estimated dollar values.
- 16B Of those identified as seized, identify quantities by drug type.

3. Informant Expenditure Tally Sheet (used to complete questions 12H and 12I on MJTF quarterly progress report)

As informants are paid for services rendered as a result of MJTF work activities, they should be added to the tally sheet. At the end of the reporting period, sum the total number of informants being paid to answer question 12H. Please note, if an informant is paid on three separate occasions, count that informant only once. Sum total amount of money expended to answer question 12I.

Quarter: Enter beginning and ending month and year of quarterly reporting period.

Date of Activity: Enter month, day and year of transaction with informant.

Case No.: Enter MJTF-related investigation/case number.

Officer No.: Enter identification number of officer involved in transaction.

Informant Name/Alias: Enter name or alias of informant involved in transaction.

Informant Number: Enter a number assigned by the MJTF to each individual informant.

NOTE: Because the names or aliases of informants are listed on this tally sheet, it should be considered confidential material. Access to it should be limited, and it should be stored in a secure location.

Instructions on how to use this tally sheet to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report.

- 12H Using MJTF-assigned Informant Numbers, determine how many informants were utilized during reporting period and enter that number on question 12H.
- 12I Sum total amount of money provided to informants during reporting period.

4. Property Seizures/Forfeitures Tally Sheet (used to complete question 17 on MJTF quarterly progress report)

*** THE USE OF THIS TALLY SHEET IS MANDATORY AND IT MUST BE TURNED IN WITH THE QUARTERLY REPORT.**

As property is seized/forfeited during reporting period as a result of MJTF work activities, it should be added to the tally sheet. If more than one type of property is seized/forfeited in an investigation/case, they should be listed separately. If a piece of property is seized **and** forfeited during the same quarter, two separate entries should be made on the tally sheet based on date of activity.

Quarter: Enter beginning and ending month and year of quarterly reporting period.

Date of Activity: Enter month, day, and year that seizure/forfeiture took place.

Case No.: Enter MJTF-related investigation/case number.

Type of Acquisition: Indicate type of acquisition (seizure or forfeiture).

Type of Forfeiture: *Indicate type of forfeiture*

Property Type: Indicate type of property acquired.

Quantity: Indicate estimated quantity of acquisition.

Estimated \$ Value: Indicate estimated dollar value of acquisition.

Instructions on how to use this tally sheet to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report.

17A-17F Examine "Type of Acquisition" field and identify property seized. Sum quantity and estimated dollar values by property type.

17A-17F Examine "Type of acquisition" field and identify property forfeited. Sum quantity and estimated dollar values by property type.

17G If property type seized or forfeited does not fit into 17A-17F property type categories, list and describe property, quantity, and estimated dollar value.

5. Work Productivity Tally Sheet (used to complete questions 11, 13, 14, and 15B on MJTF quarterly progress report)

Enter data on all arrests, drug trafficking analysis, search warrants, consent searches, and methamphetamine drug labs destroyed as a result of MJTF work activities on this tally sheet. On this tally sheet you have the choice of entering activity by numbers (i.e., eight arrests would be entered using the value "8"), or by hash marks (i.e., eight arrests would be entered "|||| ||"). At the end of the reporting period, sum numbers or hash marks and enter total number in the "Quarterly Total" block.

Quarter: Enter beginning and ending month and year of quarterly reporting period.

11. No. of Persons Arrested: Track number of persons arrested through MJTF operations.

*Note: Track persons arrested by MJTF and law enforcement charges made at time of arrest — **not** the prosecutor's or court's later charges or arrest results.*

A) **For DRUG Offenses:** Track number of persons arrested for one or more **drug** offenses.

B) **For OTHER Offenses:** Track number of persons arrested for **other** types of offenses (i.e., no drug charges).

NOTE: Sum of subcategories A) and B) under **11.** should equal number entered on **the line for “Total No. of persons arrested”** on MJTF Quarterly Progress Report.

C) **Arrest Charges:** More than one charge may be associated with a given arrestee. List all charges associated with arrestees.

- 1) **Drug Paraphernalia/Possession** - Track all **drug paraphernalia/possession charges** by type of drug or paraphernalia.
- 2) **Drug Sales/Manufacture** - Track all **drug sales/manufacturing charges** by type of drug.
- 3) **Other Charges** - Track all **other** (non drug-related) **charges** by charge type.

Drug Trafficking Organizations: Enter number of new organizational and link analysis charts completed and number of new drug organizations discovered during reporting period.

- A) Track number of new organizational and link analysis charts completed by MJTF.
- B) Track number of new drug trafficking organizations identified through MJTF activities.

14. Search Warrants: Enter the following search-related activity resulting from MJTF operations:

- A) Track number of search warrants *applied for*.
- B) Track number of search warrants *authorized* for service.
- C) Track number of search warrants *actually served and in what county they were served*.
- D) Track number of search warrants served resulting in *drugs and/or paraphernalia seized*.
- E) Track number of *consent searches* (or “knock and talk” incidents) conducted.

17. B) Number of Methamphetamine Drug Labs Destroyed: Track number of meth labs discovered and destroyed through MJTF operations.

Instructions on how to use this tally sheet to complete the MJTF quarterly progress report.

- 11A Enter “Quarterly Total” number of persons arrested for drug-related offenses.
11B Enter “Quarterly Total” number of persons arrested for non drug-related offenses.
Enter “Quarterly Total” number of persons arrested.
11C1a - 11C1l Enter “Quarterly Total” number of drug paraphernalia/possession charges by drug type.
11C2a - 11C2k Enter “Quarterly Total” number of sales/manufacturing charges by drug type.
11C3a - 11C3g Enter “Quarterly Total” number of other (nondrug-related) charges by charge type.
13A Enter “Quarterly Total” number of Drug Trafficking Organizational and Link Analysis Charts completed.
13B Enter “Quarterly Total” number of Drug Trafficking Organizations identified.
14A Enter “Quarterly Total” number of search warrants applied for.
14B Enter “Quarterly Total” number of search warrants authorized for use.
14C Enter “Quarterly Total” number of search warrants actually served.
14D Enter “Quarterly Total” number of search warrants served resulting in drugs seized.
14E Enter “Quarterly Total” number of consent searches conducted.
15B Enter “Quarterly Total” number of meth labs destroyed through MJTF operations.

**Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces
Case Log Tally Sheet
(refers to question 10)**

Quarter _____ to _____
mo yr mo yr

* Use of this form is optional

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**Multijurisdictional Task Forces
Drug Acquisition Tally Sheet
(refers to questions 12, 15a, and 16)**

Quarter **to**
 mo yr mo yr

Type of Acquisition

***Use of this form is optional**

CONFIDENTIAL
Multijurisdictional Task Forces
Informant Expenditure Tally Sheet
(refers to questions 12f and 12g)

Quarter to
 mo yr mo yr

**Multijurisdictional Task Forces
Property Seizures/Forfeitures Tally Sheet
(refers to question 17)**

Quarter **to**
mo **yr** **mo** **yr**

*** Use of this form is mandatory**

Multijurisdictional Task Force
Work Productivity Tally Sheet
 (Numbers and letters in parentheses refer to where data would be entered on the Quarterly Report)

Quarter	_____	to	_____	
	mo.	yr.	mo.	yr.

**Quarterly
Total**

(11.) No. of Persons Arrested

- A) For DRUG offenses
- B) For OTHER offenses

(11.C) Arrest Charges:

1) Drug Paraphernalia/Possession -

- a) Marijuana
- b) Cocaine
- c) Crack
- d) Methamphetamine
- e) Heroin/Opiates
- f) LSD
- g) PCP
- h) Paraphernalia
- i) Ecstasy
- j) Psuedoep/ephedrine
- k) Anhydrous Ammonia
- l) Other Illicit Drugs

2) Drug Sales/Manufacture -

- a) Marijuana
- b) Cocaine
- c) Crack
- d) Methamphetamine
- e) Heroin/Opiates
- f) Hallucinogens-LSD
- g) Hallucinogens-PCP
- h) Ecstasy
- i) Psuedoep/ephedrine
- j) Anhydrous Ammonia
- k) Other Illicit Drugs

Multijurisdictional Task Force
Work Productivity Tally Sheet (Con.)
 (Numbers and letters in parentheses refer to where data would be entered on the Quarterly Report)

Quarter _____ to _____	Quarterly
-------------------------------	------------------

mo.

yr. mo. yr. **Total**

(13.C) Arrest Charges (con.):

3) **Other Charges -**

- a) Resisting Arrest/
Assault against Police
- b) Murder
- c) Assault
- d) Child Endangerment
- e) Kidnapping
- f) Weapons
- g) Other

(13.) Drug Trafficking Organizations:

- A) Number of new Organization
and/or Link Analysis Charts
completed
- B) Number of new Drug
Trafficking Organizations identified

(14.) Search Warrants:

- A) Number Applied for
- B) Number Authorized
- C) Number Served
- D) No. Served with Drugs/ Par. Seized
- E) No. of Consent Searches Made

**(15.B) No. of Meth. Drug Labs
Destroyed:**

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CRIME LABORATORY PROGRAMS

A key to successful prosecution of drug offenders is analysis of evidence. The Crime Laboratory Upgrade Program (CLAP) and Missouri Crime Lab Upgrade Program (MCLUP) provide state-of-the-art equipment, supplies, and manpower to regional crime labs throughout the state to defray operational costs incurred by crime laboratories. Data collected from all crime laboratories will be of invaluable assistance in conducting Missouri's problem analysis supporting development of its illicit drug and violent crime strategy.

MCLUP Crime Laboratory Recipients

Independence Crime Lab Upgrade
Kansas City Crime Lab Upgrade Program
St. Charles County Equipment Upgrade Program
St. Louis Metropolitan Crime Lab Upgrade Program
St. Louis County MCLUP / Personnel Enhancement
State of Missouri Highway Patrol FY 08 Crime Lab Upgrade Program
Truman State University Crime Lab Upgrade Program

CLAP Crime Laboratory Recipients

Kansas City Crime Laboratory Assistance Program

Quarterly Progress Report Automated Information System designed for: Non- Recipients

Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop B Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop C Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop D (Springfield) Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop D (Joplin) Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop E Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop G Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop H Satellite Laboratory
Missouri State Highway Patrol General Headquarters Laboratory

INDEPENDENCE CRIME LAB UPGRADE: This project supports the purchase of equipment that will be used daily in the Independence Crime Laboratory. These items are identified as: six digital crime scene cameras and camera equipment, Honda generator, two GPS global positioning devices, digitizer surveillance video capture device, four pipettes, photographic light box with lights, six chairs, and one laptop computer.

The items mentioned above improved the Independence Missouri Crime Laboratory's ability to provide quality services to the citizens of the community and will be used for many years.

EVALUATION DESIGN: This project is supported through the Crime Laboratory quarterly status report automated information system.

KANSAS CITY CRIME LAB UPGRADE: This project supports improving technology with the purchase of Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) that identifies unknown substances. In addition, camera kits will be purchased to ensure that photography equipment is available to those that need it. Other photography equipment includes macro lenses to provide enhanced detail in close-up photography and a crime scene digitizer that allows for a more mobile expeditious way of crime scene diagramming. With a better-equipped laboratory, criminalists can better serve the investigation process as a whole.

EVALUATION DESIGN: This project is supported through the Crime Laboratory quarterly status report automated information system.

ST. CHARLES COUNTY CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY UPGRADE: This project is a crime laboratory upgrade program for the purchase of equipment and supplies to enhance the overall existing level of services provided by the St. Charles County Criminalistic Laboratory. These items are identified as: flammable storage refrigerator, photo printer with cartridges, four DNA amplification kits, two packages of DNA concentrators, four packages of pipette tips, and a DNA quantification kit.

EVALUATION DESIGN: This project is supported through the Crime Laboratory quarterly status report automated information system.

ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN CRIME LAB UPGRADE: This project supports the purchase and upgrade of a biological instrument, acquisition of a new alternate light to search for trace evidence, and purchase of equipment to take photomicrographs in several areas of the lab. In addition, an upgrade of firearms unit with balance, gauges, and power supply will be purchased. Expand the Laboratory information Management System (LIMS) with additional licenses and scanners.

EVALUATION DESIGN: This project is supported through the Crime Laboratory quarterly status report automated information system.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY CRIME LAB UPGRADE - PERSONNEL ENHANCEMENT: The Missouri Crime Laboratory Upgrade Program provides the St. Louis County Police Department the primary forensic services to over one million citizens of St. Louis County. The Laboratory provides support to the unincorporated areas serviced by the St. Louis County Police Department and the 91 incorporated municipalities supported by 60 municipal law enforcement agencies. Additionally, this Laboratory provides forensic support to any federal law enforcement agency that may be conducting criminal investigations in the eastern district of the State of Missouri. The Missouri Crime Laboratory Upgrade Program continues to afford the St. Louis County Police Department the opportunity to enhance personnel at the Police Crime Laboratory by funding the employment of a forensic scientist. This project allows the laboratory to handle an increasing volume of complex drug casework submissions for analysis and facilitates a reasonable turn-around-time of most casework. The goal of the project is to reduce the turnaround time from the current 85 days waiting period to less than 30 working days. The past year has seen a dramatic reduction in the

pending turnaround time. It is worth noting that in February 2007 the pending turnaround time decreased to less than 20 days.

The forensic scientist funded through this program also provides this laboratory the ability to examine and analyze evidence submitted from arson investigations. Additionally, the laboratory purposes to purchase a new scientific instrument Aglient Gas Chromatograph /Mass Spectrometer (GC/MS) to greatly enhance the ability to adequately and efficiently provide scientific examination and analysis of submitted casework evidence from fire debris investigations.

EVALUATION DESIGN: This project is supported through the Crime Laboratory quarterly status report automated information system.

STATE OF MISSOURI HIGHWAY PATROL CRIME LAB UPGRADE: This project supports evidence analysis by seven MSHP laboratories. These services are provided to all law enforcement agencies in all regions of the state. New analysis equipment which includes: liquid chromatograph / mass spectrometer will be purchased and consumables will be replaced with MCLUP funds.

EVALUATION DESIGN: This project is supported through the Crime Laboratory quarterly status report automated information system.

TRUMAN STATE UNIVERSITY CRIME LAB UPGRADE: This project supports analysis of evidence by identification of controlled substances, metabolites of controlled substances, and other drugs as requested. In addition, the project allows the laboratory to offer these services: qualitative and quantitative measurement of ethyl alcohol in blood, beverage, and other biological samples; development of techniques; comparison and identification of people from fingerprints; examination of spent cartridges and projectiles in firearm related cases; and chemical identification of unburned or partially burned gunpowder in firearm cases. Depression and chemical examinations will be conducted by documents to provide useful information. Laboratory examination of tool marks, footwear, and the track of impressions compare suspect specimens. The laboratory also has the capability to examine fibers and hair samples by microscopic and infrared techniques, but only rarely receives this type of sample. This project also supports the purchase and installation of: ATR ACC for Nexus Spectrophotometer, lab chemicals / supplies, supplies for GC / MC, and supplies for fingerprint analysis.

EVALUATION DESIGN: This project is supported through the Crime Laboratory quarterly status report automated information system.

KANSAS CITY CRIME LAB ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: This project supports personnel enhancements, including salaries for two criminologists instrumental in DNA analysis of crime scene evidence and methodologies validation. The criminologists are tasked with maintaining quality assurance of all lab DNA analyses. Capital equipment purchases will address advancements in specialized photography and increase the workflow in the Crime Scene Section by mobilizing crime scene diagramming equipment.

EVALUATION DESIGN: This project is supported through the Crime Laboratory quarterly status report automated information system.

Instructions for completing:

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Crime Laboratory
Quarterly Progress Report

This instruction sheet is to aid the Crime Laboratory grantees in completing the required quarterly progress report for the Department of Public Safety.

1. Date Submitted Self-explanatory

2. Grant Number

3. Grant Name

4. Project Director As designated in Crime Lab contract with Dept. of Public Safety

5. Program Agency Name

6. ORI

7. Person Completing Form

8. Phone No. Self-explanatory

9. Quarterly Reporting Period

10. Indicate the appropriate number of completed cases for the reporting period a), b), and c). The total number of these three subcategories should equal to the number placed in **10**. For example: If you have 35 completed cases for the period, you would put "35" in **10**. Of those cases, 12 did not involve any tests for suspected illicit drugs (i.e. blood splatter analysis, ballistics test, latent print analysis, etc.), 6 were tested for suspected illicit drugs and none were found, and 17 were tested for suspected illicit drugs and some were detected. You would put "12" in **10a**, "6" in **10b**, and "17" in **10c**. The sum of these is equal to 35, and should be entered in **10**.

11. Self-explanatory

12. Of those completed cases in which one or more illicit drugs and/or precursors were identified through examinations, indicate the number of cases directly involving a clandestine laboratory where they were being produced. If more than one type of illicit drug was being produced, enter the case in all appropriate lab type subcategories. For instance, if a lab produced PCP and LSD, enter the case in both **12d** and **12e**. If other illicit drugs are found at the scene, but not produced by the clandestine laboratory, enter that activity in **13** under the appropriate drug type subcategory.

13. Of those completed cases in which one or more illicit drugs were identified through examinations, and did not involve clandestine laboratory production, list the cases by specific drug type. If more than one type of illicit drug was identified, enter the case in all appropriate drug type subcategories. For instance, if in a possession case, marijuana and methamphetamine were detected, enter the case in both **13a** and **13d**.

14. Refer to the total number of completed cases involving the examination for one or more illicit drugs (sum of cases listed in **10b** and **10c**). Compute and enter the average amount of time it took to process these cases based on the date the case was received to the date it was considered completed.

15. Indicate any new illicit drugs identified through examinations. List the name of the new drug, the number of cases where it was detected, and a description of the new drug. The description should include the classification the drug falls into, such as hallucinogen, inhalant, etc.

16. Indicate any resurgence of older type drugs identified through examinations. List the name of the older drug, the number of cases where it was detected, and a description of the older drug. The description should include the classification the drug falls into, such as hallucinogen, inhalant, etc.

17. Indicate any grant fund equipment acquisition activity in the reporting period. Acquisition activity is defined as ordering, receiving, or making the equipment operational. List the date this activity took place. Also list the dates of the prior activity associated with the equipment acquisition, even though it may have been reported in a prior quarter. For instance, the equipment became operational in this quarter. List the date it became operational, as well as the dates ordered and received, even though they happened in a different quarter.

18. Indicate any other activity or information not reported elsewhere in this form which directly addresses any action and/or condition specified in your Crime Lab contract. In addition, include a description of any other activities which will assist the Department of Public Safety to properly review and evaluate your program.

19. Signature of Project Officer Self-explanatory

20. Date

NOTE: When completing this form, please make a copy for your records and return the original to:

**Criminal Justice / Law Enforcement Program
Department of Public Safety
PO Box 749
Jefferson City, MO 65102**

If you have any questions on how to complete this form, contact Ms. Susan Kuebler at (573) 751-9000 ext. 2218.

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Crime Laboratory
Quarterly Progress Report

1. Date Submitted	_____	2. Grant Number	_____														
	mo day yr																
3. Grant Name	_____																
4. Project Director	_____																
5. Program Agency Name	_____	6. ORI	_____														
7. Person Completing Form	_____	8. Phone No.()	_____														
9. Quarterly Reporting Period	_____	to	_____														
	mo	yr	mo														
			yr														
10. No. of cases in which all requested examinations were completed during reporting period	_____																
a) No. of cases where no tests for illicit drugs were requested	_____																
b) No. of cases where illicit drug exams were requested/tested and none were identified	_____																
c) No. of cases where illicit drug exams were requested/tested and one or more drugs were identified	_____																
11. No. of active cases pending at the end of the reporting period	_____																
12. Identify the number of cases completed during the reporting period in which the following illicit drugs and/or precursors were detected while being produced in a Clandestine Laboratory operation	_____																
<table border="0"><thead><tr><th style="text-align:left"><u>Lab Type</u></th><th style="text-align:left"><u>No.of Cases</u></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>a) Methamphetamine Final product only</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>b) Methamphetamine Precursors only</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>c) Methamphetamine Precursors and Final product</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>d) LSD</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>e) PCP</td><td>_____</td></tr><tr><td>f) Other Clandestine Labs</td><td>_____</td></tr></tbody></table>				<u>Lab Type</u>	<u>No.of Cases</u>	a) Methamphetamine Final product only	_____	b) Methamphetamine Precursors only	_____	c) Methamphetamine Precursors and Final product	_____	d) LSD	_____	e) PCP	_____	f) Other Clandestine Labs	_____
<u>Lab Type</u>	<u>No.of Cases</u>																
a) Methamphetamine Final product only	_____																
b) Methamphetamine Precursors only	_____																
c) Methamphetamine Precursors and Final product	_____																
d) LSD	_____																
e) PCP	_____																
f) Other Clandestine Labs	_____																

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13. Identify the number of cases completed during reporting period, that were not directly related to Clandestine Lab operation production, by types of illicit drugs

<u>Drug Type</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
a) Marijuana	_____
b) Cocaine Powder	_____
c) Crack	_____
d) Methamphetamine	_____
e) Heroin/Opiates	_____
f) LSD	_____
g) PCP	_____
h) Other Illicit Drugs	_____

14. Of all cases completed during the reporting period where illicit drugs were suspected, what was the average processing time (in days)?

NOTE: Processing time is from the date case was received to date it was considered complete _____

15. Were any new illicit drugs identified in the cases completed during the reporting period?

- No
 Yes

If yes, please list

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Description</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

16. Did you notice any resurgence of older type drugs in the cases completed during the reporting period?

- No
 Yes

If yes, please list

<u>Name</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Description</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

17. Equipment (Please list the types of laboratory equipment being acquired with grant funds during the reporting period)

<u>Equipment Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Date</u>			<u>Date</u>			<u>Date</u>			
		<u>Ordered</u>			<u>Received</u>			<u>Operational</u>			
		<u>mo</u>	<u>day</u>	<u>yr</u>			<u>mo</u>	<u>day</u>	<u>yr</u>		

18. Describe all work activities or areas of interest/concern not reported in the sections above

19. Signature of Project Officer _____ **20. Date** _____

SECTION VI. Coordination Efforts

It is recognized illicit drug use and distribution are linked to other types of criminal behavior contributing to social problems facing the State of Missouri. These only can be addressed through coordination of efforts and resources at all levels. For this reason, the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) assists in coordinating programs between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. For enforcement purposes, departments are strongly encouraged to develop cooperative agreements with federal agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, (ATF), U.S. Postal Inspection, U.S. Attorney's Offices, and the National Guard. In addition, every attempt is made by the Department of Public Safety to coordinate CJ/LE programs with other resources coming to the state of Missouri such as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), Missouri Sheriff Methamphetamine Relief Team (MOSMART), Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT), Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA), and Department of Defense Property Program (DOD). These programs are coordinated with the CJ/LE program to prevent duplication of efforts and to build a comprehensive enforcement strategy.

Coordinating Programs / Projects:

1033 Excess Property Program

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is continuing to see an increase in the number of agencies that are registering to participate in the program, along with an increase in the number of agencies that are processing the requests. The local and regional agencies are continuing to see a downward spiral in budget monies due to increased cost of fuel and a decrease of funding available in the grant process. The DOD Program is an alternative means to obtaining additional equipment or replacing worn-out equipment. The electronic screening process via the internet has become more competitive as more agencies nationwide are now screening for property. One of the primary requested items is IT equipment (both desktop and laptops). By establishing an approved statewide Distribution Center, DPS can bring in large quantity of computers, refurbish them at the Distribution Center location, and then re-issue the computers to the agencies requesting them, which save those agencies time and money for the needed asset.

Due to continued re-structuring and downsizing by the Defense Reutilization Marketing System, the number of Defense Reutilization Marketing Offices is decreasing, making it more difficult to find serviceable property within a reasonable drive distance. Agencies have found that the use of commercial shippers have helped in getting some of the items picked up and delivered to their agency. DPS is still receiving manpower assistance from the Missouri National Guard Counter-Drug Program at the Distribution Center to help with the restoration of the computer operating systems as well as to repair minor issues with some of the machines. The IT equipment is being used by the local agencies to capture crime statistic data, manage agency records and inter-agency networking via the internet.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) Program, which is now supported by Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance (JAG) Program funds, in its tenth year of funding, has become an essential funding mechanism for law enforcement. Requiring as little as 10% match, this program is essential for small law enforcement agencies with limited resources, whose funding requests support the program objective of reducing crime and improving public safety. Originating in the HR728 Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grant Act of 1995, and authorized

under the Omnibus Fiscal Year 1996 Appropriations Act (Public Law 104-134), this program continues to enhance the strategy and efforts of DPS - CJ / LE Program.

During the 2007 / 2008 reporting period, DPS made 160 grant awards to law enforcement agencies across the state. The total award amount for this period was \$1,012,424.19. Short-term contracts are awarded in amounts up to \$10,000 for purchase of equipment directly related to daily law enforcement functions and officer safety that will enable Missouri law enforcement to meet their local needs. Funds are most commonly used to purchase items such as lightbars, P25 compliant mobile and portable radios, in-car cameras, vehicle cages, flashlights, safety vests, ballistic vests, handcuffs, and trauma kits. The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant contracts, administered by the Missouri Department of Public Safety, are awarded only to law enforcement agencies through their respective city or county.